FBIS DAILY REPORT

CONTENTS

Eastern Europe

Vol II No 142 *22 July 1983*

CSCE/MBFR/DISARMAMENT

RUDE PRAVO Counters U.S. CSCE Delegate's Remarks BB 1
GDR Commentator on MX Funds Appropriation BB 1

BULGARIA

Guinea's Toure Continues Visit in Varna C 1
Economic Cooperation Protocol With Guinea Signed C 1
Todor Zhivkov Interviewed by Cyrus Sulzberger C 1
Local Elections Scheduled for Nov 1983 C 1

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Husak, Strougal, Greet Jaruzelski, Jablonski D 1
Husak, Strougal Congratulate Mongolian Leaders D 1
Conference on Lag in Power Station Projects D 2
[RUDE PRAVO 19 Jul]
Dissident Convicted of 'Inciting Rebellion' D 2

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

SED, Government Observe Police Anniversary E 1
Honecker Message Text E 1
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Jul]
Order of the Day E 2
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 1 Jul]
Commentary on U.S. Activity in Central America E 2
Verner Receives PZPR Study Delegation E 3
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 16/17 Jul]
Kuwaiti Minister Continues Talks in Berlin E 4
'Agent' of Hagen Gang Sentenced to 12 Years E 4
[NEUES DEUTSCHLAND 9/10 Jul]

HUNGARY

Report Discusses Enterprise Workforce Problems F 1
[NEPSZABADSAG 16 Jul]
Nonconformity 'Voguish' in Certain Circles F 1
[Peter in MAGYAR HIRLAP 15 Jul]
Afghan Delegation Signs Pact With PPF 13 Jul F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 14 Jul]
SFRY Military Delegation Visits 11-14 Jul F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 15 Jul]
Belgian Party Delegation Concludes Visit 12 Jul F 3
[NEPSZABADSAG 13 Jul]
Briefs: Energy Talks With Poland F 3

POLAND

Sejm Passes Resolution Lifting Martial Law G 1
Jablonski Speech G 1
Jaruzelski Speech G 3
Martial Law Lifting Approved G 10
Legal Regulations Bill Presented G 11
Regulations Bill Passes G 13
Amnesty Bill Presented G 13
Amnesty Bill Passes G 15
Sejm Session Summarized G 15
Reagan 'Skeptical' Regarding 'Normalization' G 16
Sanctions, Lifting Martial Law Viewed G 16
[Broniarek in TRYBUNA LUDU 19 Jul]
20 Jul Press Conference on Martial Law, Amnesty G 18
Report on Government Achievements 1981-83 G 23
[ZYCIE WARSZAWY 19 Jul]
Rakowski Presents Draft Press Law to Sejm 14 Jul G 28
[TRYBUNA LUDU 15 Jul]
PZPR Official Traces Economic Progress G 31
[TRYBUNA LUDU 18 Jul]
Gierek Attends Former Colleague's Funeral [AFP] G 33
FRG's Strauss on Private Visit; Meets Olszowski G 33

ROMANIA

Ceausescu Continues Activities in Zambia H 1
Talks With Kaunda H 1
Meets SWAPO President H 2
Ends Talks With Kaunda H 4
Signs Documents in Lusaka H 4
Exchanges Toasts With Kuanda H 4
Joint Romanian-Zambian Declaration Issued H 5
Zambian Media Coverage H 6
[cross-reference]
Ceausescu Congratulates Markovic on Election H 6
[SCINTEIA 1 Jul]

YUGOSLAVIA

Ribicic on Need for Radical Changes in LCY Work I 1
LCY Role in Stabilization I 1
LCY Cadre Policy Interview I 3
Criteria for Determining Underdeveloped Regions I 4
[BORBA 19 Jul]
Sundic Previews Mojsov Working Visit to FRG I 4
Leaders' Greeting to PPR on National Day I 6
Markovic Greets Jaruzelski I 6
Planinc Greets Jaruzelski I 6
Spiljak Greets Jablonski I 6

RUDE PRAVO COUNTERS U.S. CSCE DELEGATE'S REMARKS

LD211438 Prague CTK in English 1050 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Prague -- "Facts show that Mr Max Kampelman simply mistook the country on Monday -- Czechoslovakia for the United States," RUDE PRAVO said today.

The paper commented on a speech of the head of the U.S. delegation at the Madrid meeting in which he was reported by REUTER news agency to have criticized alleged violation of human rights in "East-European countries" and stressed that the Czechoslovak police allegedly attacked with batons three hundred young Czechs and detained many of them for taking part in a peace demonstration.

"To what was the head of the American delegation alluding?" the paper asked and said: "Evidently to the midnight disturbance aroused in the centre of Prague at the time of the World Assembly for Peace and Life, Against Nuclear War by a group of intoxicated young men, described by a reporter of the British Broadcasting Corporation with a big sense of joke as 'spontaneous peace demonstration'."

This affair ended for several noisy youths with rest at a hospital ward for alcoholics. There was no use of batons and no imprisonment.

RUDE PRAVO went on to say that it does not want to suspect Mr Kampelman of fabrications. Facts might have been distorted. "Cruel beating and arrest of peace fighters really did take place at the time, Mr Kampelman mentioned. However, it did not take place in Czechoslovakia, but in the United States, in Kampelman's homeland."

The U.S. police detained on June 20 some 1,200 participants in anti-war demonstrations and many of them were cruelly beaten. All that was needed was to attach this event to the name of an "East-European country", for instance Czechoslovakia, and an "argument" for the speech of the peculiar "human rights defender" from the United States was ready, RUDE PRAVO concluded.

GDR COMMENTATOR ON MX FUNDS APPROPRIATION

DW211153 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1000 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Albert Reisz commentary]

[Text] By 220 votes to 207 the U.S. House of Representatives last night decided to appropriate $2.5 billion for the construction and deployment of the first MX missiles. Listen to some remarks by Albert Reisz:

This vote created a precondition for pushing the Reagan administration's arms buildup program one step forward. The debate and the vote in the Senate, which will be decisive, is still pending and it seems as though it will be dramatic. But the debate in the House of Representatives also was dramatic, and one cannot but wonder why those talking about a Reagan victory are not choking. After all, the MX is an intercontinental, strategic weapon which will be armed with 10 nuclear warheads, each of which has 30 times the explosive force of the atomic bombs dropped on Hiroshima and Nagasaki by the U.S. Air Force in 1945.

In total, the Reagan administration plans to have 100 such missiles built. It is gratifying that a majority of just 13 representatives approved the first batch, but the 220 representatives who gave their approval have assumed a grave responsibility. In the long run their actions cannot be excused by the pressure to which they no doubt had been exposed. It is common knowledge that the President personally made telephone calls and conducted talks. But there is no excuse for this step either for the initiators -- meaning the Reagan administration -- or the yesmen, even if they did say yes reluctantly. The matter is too serious for that.

I will desist from mentioning here the neutron weapons, chemical weapons, and the Pershing II, which is highly controversial even in NATO, as we have recently seen; no, I will not go into all these appropriations. Let's stick with the MX issue and what last night's vote reveals. First, Washington is demanding funds for the construction of a first-strike weapon at a time when negotiations with the Soviet Union are in progress in Geneva. The world expects these negotiations to result in nuclear strategic arms being limited, reduced, and finally removed. Is this the U.S. contribution to the negotiations?

Second: The President argues in a letter that the MX missiles have to be approved so that the USSR will consent to disarmament, and that nuclear weapons will be reduced in this way. Let's not repeat what has been said before, that this is blackmail and that the USSR is not susceptible to blackmail. Yet, note the following: the President writes this at a time when it is being said quite publicly, also by the White House, that the MX is a mere transitional solution and another, more mobile and bigger strategic missile is already being developed.

This really makes this administration highly trustworthy doesn't it? All that remains is to ask what right those in the European NATO countries have to claim what they do, namely that the United States is negotiating earnestly in Geneva.

GUINEA'S TOURE CONTINUES VISIT IN VARNA

AU210950 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0900 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Ahmed Sekou Toure, secretary general of the Democratic Party of Guinea and president of the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea, continues his visit to Varna today. This morning, accompanied by Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, and by other officials, Ahmed Sekou Toure visited the Institute for Shipping and Dynamics. He was welcomed by Dimitur Popov, first secretary of Varna Okrug Party Committee, and Strakhil Khristov, chairman of Okrug People's Council Executive committee. Yordan Yachev, director general of the Shipbuilding economic enterprises, familiarized the guests with the history, development and future of the Bulgarian shipbuilding industry, which is well-known abroad. Ahmed Sekou Toure inspected with interest the Institute for Shipping and Dynamics where complex scientific research projects are being carried out which are necessary for building new types of ships with maximum water water-resisting qualities.

Ahmed Sekou Toure later visited the Georgi Dimitrov shipbuilding combine in Varna.

ECONOMIC COOPERATION PROTOCOL WITH GUINEA SIGNED

AU211355 Sofia BTA in English 1334 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Varna, July 21 (BTA) -- A protocol on economic cooperation between Bulgaria and Guinea in the 1983-1987 period was signed here.

Besides for the development of trade relations between the two countries, the protocol also provides for expansion of cooperation in different agricultural branches, as well as in the field of geological prospecting.

On the Bulgarian side the document was signed by the Minister of Energetics, Mr Nikola Todoriev, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgaro-Guinean Commission for Economic and Techno-Scientific Cooperation, and on the Guinean side - by Mr Benainon Behanzin, minister of the agro-livestock farms and farm cooperatives of Guinea.

TODOR ZHIVKOV INTERVIEWED BY CYRUS SULZBERGER

AU211455 Sofia BTA in English 1435 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Sofia, July 21 (BTA) -- Today Mr Todor Zhivkov, president of the State Council, received Mr Cyrus Leo Sulzberger, the outstanding journalist and public figure of the United States.

Mr. Todor Zhivkov gave an interview and replied to the questions posed to him by the guest.

LOCAL ELECTIONS SCHEDULED FOR NOV 1983

AU211900 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] The State Council has decided that elections for the okrug, municipal, and rayon people's councils, for chairmen and people's councilors, as well as for local mayoral offices should be scheduled for 4 November 1983.

HUSAK, STROUGAL GREET JARUZELSKI, JABLONSKI

LD211318 Prague CTK in English 1056 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Prague -- "The Czechoslovak Socialist Republic fully supports the endeavour of your party and all Polish patriots devoted to socialism to strengthen the positions of socialism in People's Poland," Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal said in a telegram to Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski.

Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretary and President Gustav Husak, and Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated Polish United Workers' Party First Secretary and Premier Wojciech Jaruzelski and State Council Chairman Henryk Jablonski on Poland's national day.

The Polish people have scored major successes in the construction of socialist society. "They were not diverted from the socialist road even by subversive actions and attacks of internal enemies and foreign reaction. Despite these efforts, the results of fraternal Poland in stabilizing the situation in society and restoring the national economy are ever more distinct. The authority of the Polish People's Republic is growing in the world."

Gustav Husak and Lubomir Strougal voiced in the telegram their conviction that Czechoslak-Polish relations of friendship and cooperation, based on the tested principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, will be further deepened and developed to the benefit of the Czechoslovak and Polish people and in the interest of the unity and cohesion of the socialist community.

HUSAK, STROUGAL CONGRATULATE MONGOLIAN LEADERS

LD101920 Prague CTK in English 1806 GMT 10 Jul 83

[Text] Prague [no date as received] -- Communist Party General Secretary and Czechoslovak President Gustav Husak and Premier Lubomir Strougal congratulated Sunday their Mongolian colleagues, Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Jambyn Batmonh, on the 62nd anniversary of the People's Revolution, the national day of Mongolia.

The Czechoslovak people highly praise the results achieved by the Mongolian people since the 1921 revolution, under the leadership of the People's Revolutionary Party and in close cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist states, in the construction of socialist society and strengthening of the international authority of their country, the Czechoslovak representatives said in their telegram to Yumjaagiyn Tsedenbal and Jambyn Batmonh.

Mongolia contributes by its foreign policy to the strengthening and cohesion of the community of socialist states, to the efforts to improve the situation and develop cooperation on the Asian Continent and to the joint struggle of progressive and peace forces for averting the threat of war, for detente and lasting peace in the world, the telegram said.

Congratulations were also sent by Czechoslovak Foreign Minister Bohuslav Chnoupek to his Mongolian counterpart Mangalyn.

CONFERENCE ON LAG IN POWER STATION PROJECTS

AU201154 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 19 Jul 83 p 2

["(TI)"-signed report: "Satisfaction Is Out of Place; From the Conference of Ministers on the Construction of Nuclear Power Station"]

[Text] Dukovany, 18 Jul -- The control conference of ministers convened by Ladislav Gerle, CSSR deputy premier, who also chaired it this Monday in Dukovany, dealt with the fulfillment of tasks in the construction of nuclear power stations in Jaslovske Bohunice, Dukovany, Mochovce, and Temelin.

During the frank and critical deliberations, attended by the federal ministers of electrotechnical industry, metallurgy and heavy engineering, and fuel and power industry, as well as by the ministers of construction of the two republics, and by representatives of further bodies and organizations which are responsible for the construction of nuclear power stations in the CSSR, Comrade Gerle pointed out the specific shortcomings that are occurring in the course of building the V2 power station in Jaslovske Bohunice and the first block in Dukovany. The federal government has already had to deal with the situation on two occasions recently. Almost every time it granted the demands voiced by organizations sharing in the construction. It is therefore staggering that even now the construction projects are showing a lag. The ways out of the situation can no longer be seen in increasing the number of employees on the sites, Comrade Gerle stressed, they must be seen in an increase of the productivity of all participants in the construction, and in the improvement of organizational and management work. It is the task of the staff of investor, design, and supplier organizations not to permit any further delays, but to establish prerequisites for adhering to the deadlines set by the government for launching the power blocks and for starting test operations.

Due to a number of changes in the design preparation of the construction of nuclear power stations in Mochovce and Temelin, complicated situations occur which, consequently, may postpone the planned power contribution of the power stations to our national economy. This must be prevented by better organizational and management work, particularly by using our and Soviet experience in building nuclear power stations, and also by generally raising the efficiency of the direct participants in the construction.

DISSIDENT CONVICTED OF 'INCITING REBELLION'

NC211608 Paris AFP in English 1542 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Prague, July 21 (AFP) -- Czechoslovak dissident Ladislav Lis was today sentenced to 14 months in prison and three years confinement to residence on a conviction of "inciting to rebellion," a dissident source said. He had been accused of distributing dissident tracts.

He was arrested on a charge of "theft of socialist property" after he was found collecting fruit in a field after a harvest but that charge was dropped.

Mr Lis' trial, in Ceska Lipa, 100 km (62 miles) north of here, was closed to Western diplomats and correspondents, and to his dissident friends.

SED, GOVERNMENT OBSERVE POLICE ANNIVERSARY

Honecker Message Text

AU0513?5 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 83 pp 1-2

[Text] Berlin (ND) -- The SED Central Committee has sent a greetings message signed by Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary, to the members of the German People's Police on their day of honor today:

Comrade patrolmen, noncommissioned officers, officers, and generals!

Comrade civilian employees and voluntary helpers of the German People's Police!

The SED Central Committee conveys to you cordial congratulations and fraternal militant greetings on the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the German People's Police.

With a high readiness for performance and aware of your responsibility, you are fulfilling your class assignment. Under the leadership of the party and together with the other protection and security organs, the socialist order and peaceful life of the GDR citizens have been reliably protected, public order and security have been further strengthened, and thus an important contribution to universally strengthening the worker-peasant power was made.

The Central Committee expresses cordial thanks for this to the party organizations, the leaders, and commanders as well as to all members of the organs of the Ministry of Interior, the civilian employees, and voluntary helpers.

In view of the intensive armament and confrontational policy of imperialism, the solution of the tasks set by the 10th party congress for further shaping the developed socialist society is of great importance. The stronger socialism is, the more secure is peace. Therefore, the socialist state power must be further universally strengthened and its authority and efficiency must be consolidated in consistently implementing socialist law.

In close affinity with the working people, a high degree of public order and security are to be implemented everywhere. The protection of the socialist state, the national economy, and the socialist property as well as the right and the dignity of the citizens is to be reliably guaranteed. The solution of these tasks benefits the working people, calls for clear political attitudes, high technical knowledge, readiness to perform, discipline, and revolutionary vigilance. Above all, the leading role of the party and the fighting strength of the party organizations in the offices and units are to be more strongly developed, the leadership activity of the leaders and commanders is to be further improved, and all members of the German People's Police and the other organs of the Ministry of Interior as well as the civilian employees and voluntary helpers are to be constantly better trained for their responsible work.

The SED Central Committee is convinced that you will continue to employ all your strength to fulfill your class assignment in loyality and devotion to our Marxist-Leninist party. We wish you new successes in doing so and you and your families all the best in your personal life.

The GDR Council of Ministers also sent a greetings message.

Order of the Day

AU051333 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 1 Jul 83 p 3

[Text] Berlin (ADN) -- On the occasion of the 38th anniversary of the German People's Police, Colonel General Friedrich Dickel, minister of interior and head of the German People's Police, has issued an order of the day. In it he expresses thanks and recognition to the members, civilian employees, and voluntary helpers of the German People's Police for their achievements, high readiness for performance, and responsibility in fulfilling their duty.

It further states that this year's day of honor is marked by the struggle for implementing the decisions of the 10th SED Congress to universally strengthen the socialist home country and to secure peace. Under the slogan "In honor of Karl Marx -- all strength for high public order and security for the reliable protection of the socialist achievements!" the officies, units, and schools are struggling with creative initiative for a high increase in quality and efficiency in fulfilling the class assignment.

Great efforts of all members of the organs of the Ministry of Interior are necessary to further meet the growing responsibility for the reliable protection of the worker-peasant power at any time. Here, the close relationship of trust with the working people forms the decisive prerequisite for successful work.

COMMENTARY ON U.S. ACTIVITY IN CENTRAL AMERICA

DW211036 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 1400 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Thomas Silberstein commentary]

[Text] The appeal by the heads of state of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia on the weekend calling for a political solution to the conflicts in Central America has met with reactions -- though different ones -- in the United States as well as in Nicaragua. Thomas Silberstein informs you about it:

Scarcely 48 hours had passed since the urgent call by the Contadora states -- as is known, these are the politically influential Latin American states of Mexico, Panama, Venezuela, and Colombia, which were so named after the site of their first joint conference -- for a peaceful solution to the conflicts in the Central American area, when Washington, one of the main recipients of the Contadora appeal, promptly responded with the dispatch of a naval unit to the Western, meaning the Pacific, coast of the Central American states concerned. This special sort of readiness for peace is indicated by the composition of this U.S. squadron, which consists of 1 aircraft carrier with 70 fighter planes, 1 cruiser, 3 destroyers, 1 frigate, and other naval units particularly suited to a "peaceful" solution of conflicts.

Their mission, according to the Pentagon, is to safeguard U.S. interests. These interests include military exercises in Honduras next month, in which 5,000 U.S. soldiers will participate. As is known, it is precisely Honduras that has recently become the main deployment area for counterrevolutionary gangs of terorists trained, armed, and paid by the CIA, and who are quite regularly invading the border areas of free Nicaragua from there, and who are also participating in the campaign of oppression against the liberation forces in El Salvador.

According to what was said by the chief of the White House on Monday, this policy is aimed at -- and I quote -- letting the light of freedom shine in Central America.

This is why the U.S. Government has just asked Congress for increased military aid amounting to hundreds of millions of dollars for the "lighthouses of freedom" such as the Montt regime in Guatemala and the bloodstained dictatorship in El Salvador.

After this avowal of freedom, Washington's UN Ambassadress Kirkpatrick did not want to be outmatched. Strictly adhering to the principle of noninterference she called for the over-throw of the people's government in Managua on the eve of, of all days, the fourth anniversary of the victorious Nicaraguan revolution, which had swept away one of the worst dictatorships of our times.

Nicaragua itself responded to the appeal by the four Contadora states and in the face of the provocative U.S. sabre-rattling with a very unequivocal, considered, and dignified answer. Daniel Ortega, the spokesman of free Nicaragua, said at the central rally marking Nicaragua's fourth anniversary that his government supports the Contadora states' appeal for a political solution and for detente in Central America. Nicaragua proposed the immedicate signing of a nonaggression pact with Honduras and a halt to any kind of arms exports to El Salvador so that they also can solve their problems with out any outside interference. Nicaragua's peace program also included the suspension of any military aid, the renunciation of foreign military bases, and respect for the principle of noninterference.

Applauded by the participants of the rally, Daniel Ortega at the same time firmly denounced the policy of U.S. imperialism aimed at confrontation and aggression, whose dangerous nature was demonstrated anew by Washington with the dispatch of its war squadron into Central American waters.

VERNER RECEIVES PZPR STUDY DELEGATION

AU190713 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 16/17 Jul 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On Friday, Paul Verner, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a PZPR study delegation headed by Stanislaw Gabrielski, department chief at the PZPR Central Committee, for a friendly talk.

"Paul Verner briefed the Polish comrades about the endeavors of the GDR working people to successfully solve the domestic and foreign policy tasks set for them by the sixth meeting of the SED Central Committee for strengthening socialism and safeguarding peace." In this context Verner particularly stressed the role of the FDGB and its essential share in the stable development of the national economy and the developed socialist society in the GDR.

"Stanislaw Gabrielski outlined the struggle waged by the PZPR to further stabilze the development of the PPR and consolidate the socialist state and the socialist system. He stressed that the process of development in the trade union movement in the socialist neighbor country is taking a successful course and that the first industrial trade unions are emerging."

Both sides expressed their satisfaction about the successful implementation of the tasks stipulated as a result of the talks between Erich Honecker and Wojciech Jaruzelski, the tasks aimed at further strengthening and deepening the cooperation between the SED and the PZPR, and GDR and the PPR. The talk, which took place in a climate of friendship and trustful exchange of experience, was attended by Fritz Brock, chief of the Trade Unions and Social Policy Department of the SED Central Committee, and by PPR ambassador to the GDR, Maciej Wirowski.

KUWAITI MINISTER CONTINUES TALKS IN BERLIN

LD201628 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1201 GMT 20 Jul 83

[Text] Berlin, 20 Jul (ADN) -- In view of the tensions and crisis centers in the world, joint activities by states and peoples against the arms race and for peace are more urgent than ever. This view was expressed by Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, and 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, Kuwaiti minister of state for cabinet affairs, in a friendly talk in the Council of State building in Berlin today. They strongly condemned Israel's aggressive expansionist policy and reaffirmed the Palestinian people's right to self-determination and to the creation of their own independent state. Both sides stressed the high level of relations between the two states and spoke in favor of their further overall development.

'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn took this opportunity to convey cordial greetings from Kuwaiti Amir Jabir al-Ahmad al-Jabir as-Sabah to Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, and also delivered a message from his head of state. Prior to this, the guest signed the Golden Book of the GDR capital in the town hall.

There was also a friendly meeting today between Werner Krolikowski, member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, and 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn. Werner Krolikowski stressed that the GDR is very interested in the further overall development of bilateral relations with Kuwait. 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn emphasized that Kuwait, which supports peaceful and mutually beneficial relations with all states on the basis of equal rights and sovereignty, is also very interested in further expanding its friendly cooperation with the GDR in the political, economic, scientific, and cultural spheres.

The two men also exchanged views on current international questions, especially on the efforts needed by all forces to help safeguard peace and eliminate centers of conflict. The guest expressed his understanding for the GDR's great concern, both from the current and the historical viewpoint, with the safeguarding of peace.

'AGENT' OF HAGEN GANG SENTENCED TO 12 YEARS

AU121432 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9/10 Jul 83 p 2

[Summary] Berlin (ADN) -- "On 8 July 1983 the Erfurt Bezirk court sentenced Manfred Hoenings, resident of Berlin (West) to 12 years imprisonment for crimes under section 105 of the penal code in abuse of the transit agreement. The car used for the crime -- a "Ford Consul" with license plates F1-EX 48 -- was impounded." Hoenings, who already has previous convictions, participated in preparing and implementing numerous criminal operations of the gang, grossly abusing the transit routes of the GDR, and the visitors' regulations of the GDR. "Hoenings, who did not have regular work and who got his income in the organized underworld from prostitution, arms, and drug dealings, got into contact with the gang via Kliniecki alias Schefeld. Later, he himself actively worked to hire agents for the Hagen gang."

"Gang leader Hagen coordinated its subversive actions among others with the gang of Wilfried Wegner, which is operating from the FRG and West Berlin. He also has contacts with the CIA branch in West Berlin, as well as with the state security department of the West Berlin police. The main trial proved that the gang also hired members of the West Berlin U.S. garrison for criminal actions."

REPORT DISCUSSES ENTERPRISE WORKFORCE PROBLEMS

AU191012 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 16 Jul 83 p 1

[Report attributed to a "staff member" of the paper entitled "The Competitive Enterprises Can Develop Most Rapidly; Industrial Managers' Conference on Tasks; Lajos Mehes Gave a Report," on a 15 July conference of the directors of over 400 industrial enterprises, leading branch and enterprise trade union officials, and representatives of the cooperative industry, ministries, and major authorities held at the cultural center of the Hungarian optical plant in Budapest]

[Excerpt] Following the directors' conference, leading officials of the Ministry of Industry held a press briefing on current industrial matters. Replying to a question by our staff member, competent ministry officials said that enterprises operating under a continuous working system or in three shifts are wrestling with workforce problems in the capital and in heavily industrialized provincial cities. In the area of industry, more than 200,000 people are working under a three- and four-shift working system. In view of the fact that they are doing a job of fundamental importance, their number must not diminish.

Most of the problems are at places where a continuous working system is accompanied by unfavorable plant circumstances. To resolve the tensions, working conditions must in the long-term be improved. With more effective and intensive organizational activity than previously, internal reserves -- existing also at enterprises that are wrestling with workforce problems -- must be released. The workforce thus released must be made able to perform new tasks by schooling and training. It is necessary to considerably improve material recognition and social allowances for working people working under unfavorable conditions. All this constitutes a fundamental enterprise task. At the same time -- subject to the ability of the people's economy to bear the burden -- it is probable that ad hoc central support may also be justified to develop wages and social allowances.

NONCONFORMITY 'VOGUISH' IN CERTAIN CIRCLES

AU211524 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 15 Jul 83 p 3

[Ilona Peter article: "Opinion"]

[Summary] One's personal opinion -- the result of independent thinking -- and, in a broader sense, freedom of opinion are frequently referred to in our country today and for good reason. The pace of life has increased. We are witnessing a hardening in world politics and changes that pave the way for our own social and economic development at home. This inevitably involves an appraisal of domestic and world manifestations, a polarization of views, and a clash between new ideas and outdated ones. Life induces one to adopt a position and form an opinion. The question is: Does anything impede the freedom of opinion?

We know our adversaries' answer to this question. Bourgeois propaganda alleges that collectivism does not tolerate contradiction, independent thinking, or a personal opinion. What bourgeois propaganda means by independent thinking and a subjective opinion is opposition to the regime and its policy.

"It is more important for us to see clearly how we, ourselves, stand with the assessment of forming an independent opinion and freedom of opinion. In the present difficult times, a muddle seems to have come about in these issues. This can be felt even when we know that in our country nobody hides his opinion under a bushel basket.

"One can discuss and dispute anything. Indeed, if there is anything a citizen dislikes, if he is treated with contempt regarding some troublesome matter -- God forgive me -- he even scolds the system, because that is not what he expected from it. Debates also are proliferating and debating forums are brisker.

"Yet, something is not in order. In certain circles the demonstration of a nonconformist attitude and opinion, 'impartiality,' is a strange vogue. In this circle, independent opinion is always contrasted to the opinion that goes with the 'function' or 'position,' as though that were only absolutely contrary, definitely bad, and to be criticized. In many places mild tolerance accompanies attitudes that adopt an opposite position or only seem to do so. Is it any wonder that this pose is on the point of becoming 'chic' also at some intellectual workshops and among school youth?"

The muddle extends also to our appraisal of the right and possibility of making a mistake. Is it only individuals that can make mistakes and not a collective, a body, or an organization? We are inclined to believe that the latter are infallible and always have the right answer to everything. Yet, "if we failed to recognize the right of making a mistake, we would banish something very human, reality itself, with its own eventualities and unexpected events." And the possibility of erring and safeguarding against it constitutes an important motivating force of democratic procedure.

"Our life is not devoid of the almost schizoid manifestation, either, which successively differentiates between private and 'official' views." It often happens that a "responsible person" making a statement to a journalist tells him that he would state his opinion if it were to remain between them. "And the private opinion that follows is often diametrically opposed to the position or line the person in question should represent by virtue of his position or office." Of course, irrespective of his private opinion, he does represent them when he makes a public statement. However, who believes such a person?

The above phenomena are more intensive at a time when socialist democracy is developing more vigorously and extensively, when views based in independent thinking and constructive debates before decisions are made -- an even more complete and rich freedom of opinion -- became an indispensable prerequisite for our development. That is why we safeguard the purity of debates and strive to reach consensus through social debates on the country's important affairs. "However, it follows from this also that the barrier is lowered to views contrary to social interests and opposed to our laws and our Constitution."

It makes a lot of difference where one states one's views. Those who speak in public must assume responsibility for the veracity of their views, because this can be verified. Those who argue, discuss things, or perhaps make a proposal at a public forum participate, by virture of doing so, in the shaping of affairs. At informal gatherings of people, "it is more difficult to unmask erroneous views, intrigue, and demagogy."

Still, we cannot regard our democratic forums as a panacea, "particularly because their standard and preparedness leave much to be desired and formalism shackles their work. Numerous organizers, lecturers, and workplace managers harm the public cause when they place uninteresting topics on the agenda and compel participants to listen to their monologues or only acknowledge decisions or announcements." A better framework than a democratic forum has not yet been found for constructive debates and the manifestation of the freedom of opinion. Even so, we cannot get around the old theory, which is still valid: "Once a decision is reached it must be implemented, and not even those who were in the minority with their views in the debate can evade this."

AFGHAN DELEGATION SIGNS PACT WITH PPF 13 JUL

AU151758 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 14 Jul 83 p 5

[MTI report: "Hungarian-Afghan People's Front Agreement"]

[Text] The Afghan National Patriotic Front delegation led by First Deputy President Bareq Safi, member of the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan and of the Revolutionary Council, on Wednesday met with Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the PPF National Council. They signed a 5-year agreement on the main tasks and methods of bilateral cooperation.

The delegation was received on Wednesday by Tibor Baranyai, head of a department of the MSZMP Central Committee, who informed the guests about timely aspects of the party's policy of alliance and the latest Central Committee session. Bareq Safi reviewed his country's position and expressed thanks for the Hungarian people's solidarity. Both meetings were attended by Jailani Bakhtari, ambassador of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

SFRY MILITARY DELEGATION VISITS 11-14 JUL

AU190828 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jul 83 p 8

[Unattributed, untitled report]

[Text] A Yugoslav military delegation led by Colonel General Peter Gracanin, chief of the General Staff of the Yugoslav People's Army, paid an official friendly visit to our country from 11 to 14 July. The delegation was received by Colonel General Karoly Csemi, secretary of state for national defense.

BELGIAN PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT 12 JUL

AU151956 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 13 Jul 83 p 5

[Text] (MTI) The delegation of the Belgian Flemish Socialist Party led by President Karel van Miert that is visiting our country at the invitation of the MSZMP Central Committee continued its talks on Tuesday. Lajos Faluvegi, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the National Planning Office, and Imre Pozsgay, secretary general of the PPF National Council, met and exchanged views with the delegation in a cordial atmosphere.

The Belgian delegation departed our country Tuesday afternoon. To see it off, Geza Kotai, deputy head of the Central Committee's International Relations Department, was at Ferihegy Airport.

BRIEFS

ENERGY TALKS WITH POLAND -- Budapest, July 20 (MTI) -- Between 17 and 20 July Laszlo Kapolyi undersecretary of state at the Ministry of Industry conducted talks in Budapest with Polish Deputy Minister of Mining and Power Industry Eugeniusz Ciszak. The two politicians reached agreement on expanding economic and technical-scientific cooperation in mining and power industry in the period until 1985, in some areas, 1990. The Polish delegation visited the nuclear power plant at Paks. [Text] [Budapest MTI in English 1023 GMT 21 Jul 83 LD]

SEJM PASSES RESOLUTION LIFTING MARTIAL LAW

Jablonski Speech

LD211659 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Speech by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State, at the Sejm session in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Citizen speaker, may it please the house: On 13 December 1981 posted announcements told the citizens of the PPR that, guided by the need to increase protection of the fundamental interests of the state and the citizens; in order to make effective protection of calm, harmony, and public order possible; restore the disturbed social discipline; and secure a chance for the authorities and state administration, as well as of the national economy to function efficiently, the Council of State introduced martial law throughout the country.

This formulation, although entirely in accordance with the essence of the objectives of the introduction of martial law, bear the mark of legal requirements, they have a dry sound to them and do not convey the dramatic nature of the situation in which the Council of State resolution was adopted. Therefore, I must remind the citizen deputies of a few sentences -- at least -- from the speech General Wojciech Jaruzelski made at that time, in which he announced the establishment of the Military Council of National Salvation [WRON]:

Our homeland hovers at the abyss, said the premier. The achievement of many generations -- a Polish homeland raised from the ashes -- is (?in ruin). The state's structure is ceasing to function. Every day new blows are delivered to the foundering economy. The living conditions are overwhelming the people with an ever-increasing burden. There are painful divisions running through every works enterprise and many Polish homes. The atmosphere of incessant conflicts, misunderstandings, and hatred is sowing psychological devastation and crippling our traditions of tolerance. Strikes, strike readiness, and protest action have become the norm. Even school youths are being involved in them. Yesterday evening many public buildings were occupied. Calls are being made for a physical settling of accounts with the Reds and with people holding different views. Cases of terror, threats, mob rule, and direct violence are multiplying. A wave of brazen crimes, attacks, and burglaries is sweeping through the country. The fortunes -- which run into millions -- belonging to the economic underworld's sharks are growing. Chaos and demoralization have assumed the dimensions of a disaster. The nation has reached the limits of psychological endurance. Many people are gripped with despair. The general national catastrophe is already coming closer. Not by the day, but by the hour.

These words were uttered after the authorities' long efforts -- which showed complete goodwill, moderation, and utterly incredible patience -- to bring about national accord, overcome increasing anarchy, and restore harmony to the country's economy. However, these efforts did not reach the minds and consciences of the Solidarity leaders.

The Solidarity leaders were not shocked by the empty shop shelves and the spectre of poverty and famine: They showed no anxiety over the approaching winter. They looked calmly on at the growing bitterness and fear of mothers who were increasingly short of the means to protect their children from dirt and, consequently, from the spread of disease.

No wonder. The Gdansk and Radom deliberations showed their true face. The historic moment and the last chance to introduce order in our own home on our own had come for the Polish nation: the WRON proclaimation was announced. That was the justification for the Council of State's decision.

It seems to me that it is necessary to recall that human memory easily pushes bad memories away, and, although these are unpleasant, they are necessary in order for us to become fully aware of the distance we have covered since then and appropriately assess the decisions that are presently being adopted.

The reasons for the introduction of martial law explain both its nature and the methods that were used to apply the law that was binding under those conditions. This law was introduced in accordance with the Constitution. Thus, it did not at all resemble a military coup d'etat, contrary to what forces hostile to socialist Poland tried to tell world public opinion. It was a legal application of the appropriate constitutional article.

The constitutional organs of authority and state administration did not cease to function for a moment. Martial law was introduced in order to defend the state and make the normal work of its organs possible. The Sejm, the supreme organ, undertook great legislative activity during that time. It adopted a number of laws that consolidated the democratic system. This is the best proof that it was necessary to take these extraordinary measures in defense of socialist renewal. The economic reform was implemented, although it proceeded more slowly than we would have liked. It was the task of martial law to protect the economic reform from anarchy.

Martial law regulations were applied with greatest caution. It become a fundamental principle that martial law should not last a day longer than was necessary and that no regulations of the special legislation should be applied unless obviously necessary. As a consequence, a number of regulations were not applied. Not once did we reach for the most rigorous punishments that the decree envisaged for breaching martial law. Stringencies and restrictions were applied very economically. Many of them were alleviated and lifted from the very start, so that the population would feel them as little as possible and for as short a time as possible.

Unfortunately, the hopes that it would be possible to lift martial law quickly could not fulfilled. Sanctions and restrictions made it more difficult to come to grips with the bad economic situation. A torrent of propaganda from hostile foreign centers instigated and incited those who could not reconcile themselves to defeat and still nurtured hopes for a second stage of struggle with the socialist state. In order to maintain opposition feelings among the public they provoked disturbances, which, one has to painfully state, did claim victims.

The reasons for this state of affairs were clear. The socialist renewal movement, which continued during the period of martial law and aimed to strengthen the state by creating political and legal guarantees that would prevent any recurrance of the deviations that took place before August 1980, became the thorn in the side of those at home and abroad who wished to begin the process of dismantling the postwar configuration of forces in Europe, based on the Yalta and Potsdam Agreements, on Polish soil. Foreign sanctions and internal disturbances were to paralyse the process of socialist renewal and render emergence from the crisis impossible. However, the opponents of People's Poland made a gross error in their calculations. Our nation found enough strength to overcome the difficulties that were piling up.

The authorities' consistent policy was better and better understood by wide circles of society and, above all, by the working class. The aid from the socialist community countries, above all the Soviet Union, helped the process of reconstructing order in our economy considerably.

The underground systematically lost their bases for any extensive action. The wave of social tensions began to abate. Everyday work conditions in our country became calmer and slowly but surely the level of production rose and supplies to the market increased. At the same time the whole society was becoming conscious of the fact that only by our own effort can we earn a better future.

That is why the chairman of the WRON could announce on the eve of the first anniversary of introduction of martial law that it was being suspended. As a result of decisions made in this respect an overwhelming majority of martial law regulations were lifted. Only the most essential regulations were retained -- above all, those that safeguarded correct functioning of the national economy.

At the same time the Council of State passed a resolution concerning the specific regulations pertaining to the right to clemency and its application to persons who committed crimes violating the marital law regulations. In consequence some 700 people were given clemency. The past 6 months has proven the correctness of the state authorities' policy, which has been consistently implemented and is based on the principle of solving any and all problems by using our own resources in the spirit of reconciliation and national accord and fully protecting our national accord against manifestations of arbitrariness and anarchy. Thanks to this, martial law could fulfill its tasks.

Drawing conclusions from this -- and I quote -- in connection with the fact that the goals set out for the introduction and, subsequently, the suspension of martial law have been attained, which is reflected in the achievement of the necessary political and social stabilization and an improvement in the state of internal security and public order; taking into account the position that the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth National Council Executive Committee took on 9 July this year with regard to the political and social situation in the country; and guided by the fact that this position has met with the approval of the leading organs of the PZPR, the ZSL, and the SD, the WRON, in concert with the Council of Ministers, has decided to ask the Council of State to life martial law.

Recognizing the correctness of this motion on the basis of Article 33, paragraph 2, of the PPR Constitution the Council of State lifts martial law -- a law that was introduced on 13 December 1981 with the aim of safeguarding the security of the state -- from the entire territory of Poland as of 22 July 1983. [applause]

Jaruzelski Speech

LD211437 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1314 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Speech by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, at the Sejm session in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] Citizen Marshal, may it please the house: The earth before it bears fruit is turned by the plough. The birth of new life is always accompanied by screaming and pain. Thus, too, it fell to the lot of our homeland to experience a harsh trial; to pass, before history, a new test. It lasted for 585 long hard days. It was passed every day by the whole nation: worker and soldier, peasant and militiaman, teacher and activist; each one within his own conscience before Poland, the Poland which is now, and the one which will be.

No one will erase these days from national history. They exposed peoples' faces and they brought peoples' tears, but for the nation and the Polish state they yielded an invaluable benefit: salvation. They created the conditions for rebirth. Maybe not eveyone today fully comprehends these great words; there are some people who do not want to comprehend them. When one is responsible for nothing it is easy to be a reviewer, a fan in white gloves; it is much more difficult to say: no, not a step further; for further on, there is only the abyss.

I am speaking not only about the authorities, not only about the Armed Forces, but about those who were and remain the salt of the native soil, about the Polish working class, the Polish peasants, righteous people, reasonable and hard working. It is they who have won this battle. It is they who gave a severe lesson to those who were shouting loudest for the people: first to those who exchanged loyalty to the workers' cause for arrogance of authority; next to those who at the cost of the nation and the state intended to put back the clock of history and to overthrow socialism.

The decision to introduce martial law was a defensive act; it was a necessity. The decision to lift it is a conscious, voluntary choice. Both decisions are the deeds of Poles. They have only one aim in mind; the good, the sovereign, socialist republic.

May it please the house, during the past years in Poland two strong barriers have been created and consolidated: the first against enemies of socialism, the second against those who betrayed its ideals. Both embody the thought and deed of the reborn party and mark the territory on which today we can responsibly build the Polish future.

Poland will not perish. However, this is not a problem today. The point is: What will the country be like? How much weight will its voice, its potential, and its historical experience carry?

The introduction of martial law was not a panacea for all our pains, nor will its abolition perform a miracle beginning tomorrow. The fact that we have passed a dangerous bend does not mean that we are facing a straight, level, and safe path. No one will sign for us a guarantee for a strong, just, and prosperous Poland. We have before us several, or a score of years, which will decide the rank of our country for generations: Either it will become a recognized country in the socialist community, taken into consideration in the European and world balance, prosperous, fully modern, and well organized, or it will become a backwater immersed in strife, retarded in development, degraded, and treated as inferior. One does not have to lose statehood in order to find oneself among those communities unable to come to terms with history.

We are not the select nation. Fraternal socialist nations cope with the complex problems of the present more efficiently. Poland comes under the same laws of social development, it comes under the same economic laws, just as other countries do. The place under the sun is not an issue of wishful thinking but a matter of statistics. Such statistics have been positive for us for many years. Today they arouse disquiet.

It is possible to say that threats have begun to accumulate: both internal threats connected with disturbing the previous rhythm of the development and external threats arising from the deterioration of the international situation. The stability of our country is a precious thing and not only for us. It is one of the important conditions for peace in Europe. Everything that strengthens and protects peace serves the interests of Poland. Everything that poses threats to it is contrary to this interest.

I am pleased to say before the house that the recent visit of Pope John Paul II and talks held during it confirmed this truth: that the good of the Polish nation and state, the profound concern for prevention of war -- these are the supreme values that are more important than differences that are, in a way, understandable.

We expect that the relations between the Church and the state will also be developing in this spirit.

We speak often about our nation's virtues. This is not groundless. Not many communities in the world have survived difficult times similar to those of Poland: the loss of state identity twice and the regaining of it twice; 100 years of foreign occupation; a state bordering on biological annihilation; unprecedented heroism in struggles for liberation; and the unforgettable epic of postwar reconstruction and construction.

I read many letters which are sent to me. I talk with people doing the hardest work. Their patriotic awareness, their patience in overcoming difficulties arouses great respect. There were those who said in old Poland, ibi patria ubi bene -- homeland is where things are good. Unfortunately, some people also say this today, but from the predominant majority of Poles one always hears that things are good wherever there is a homeland, even when things in the homeland are not good. There are, one might say, two Polands in our land. One is a Poland of good, big-hearted people, devoted to the values of socialism, hard working and honest, creating material, cultural, and moral values. And this Poland prevails. The future should belong to it. But there is also a dark, obscurant trend that drags on behind us like an ominous shadow. This is the incorrigible and hypocritical demagogue, the shirker getting rich at someone else's expense, the speculator, and the bribe-taker. This is the underground channel of dirty businesses, of contempt for the law, and of the stone taken from the pavement. This is also the coxcomb in the office, the intriguer, and the soulless bureaucrat. We will never agree to this trend. [applause]

Citizen deputies, the house has adopted the bill on amnesty. This is a subsequent proof of goodwill. It gives a chance to those who were lost and to those who attempted to overthrow the people's authority. Let them use this chance wisely. We want it to be so. Anarchy will not come back to Poland. Attempts to undertake antistate activity will be restrained as resolutely as they were during matial law. The organizers of counterrevolution should not have any illusions. The lifting of martial law cannot mean a weakening in the struggle against every moral evil, against breaking the law and against criminal offenses. The organs of control, the forces of law and order and justice, have to strike strongly against the dangerous margin that defies socialist norms.

May it please the house, the socialist Poland that we are creating is the state of social justice, strong by the power of the citizen's participation, by the law that is equal for everybody, and by the equilibrium between what is individual and what is common. This is the authority reckoning with the opinion of the working people, gaining respect by its honesty and modesty, its competence and resoluteness, and the society wisely using its rights, able to combine democratic freedoms with the feeling of citizen's discipline and responsibility.

In connection with this I wish to dwell on a question which at times is regarded as a gauge of credibility of people's power: the attitude to the August-September 1980 agreements. Our position with regard to this issue has been and remains unchanged; it is a part of Polish history, and one cannot simply obscure it. The party recognized the fact that the workers' protest was justified before the ninth congress and after the ninth congress, before martial law and during the period it has been in force.

But it was not the authorities that undermined the constitutional foundations of agreements concluded at that time. It was not the government that wrecked material conditions for their implementation. We rejected resolutely and once and for all only those things that are harmful and destructive, things that dragged Poland backward, led it up a blind alley toward disintegration, toward ruin of the economy and statehood.

Our intentions are sincere. The implementation of the socialist renewal bears witness to this. It is confirmed by further democratization of the life of the community and the strengthening of the position of the working class, the process of rebirth of the trade union movement, the development of class-based, independent and self-governing trade unions, the fact that the practice of advice-swapping and consultations is striking deeper and deeper roots, and by deep economic reform.

This is a lasting line. Citizen deputies, the esteemed Sejm gives the idea of socialist renewal the form of a legal entity. It is precisely in the conditions of martial law that it was put forward with redoubled energy. Time will confirm the significance of this accomplishment of the party, of the allied parties, public associations, of our people's parliament and government. In socialism the citizen's dignity and the fact that he is treated as a subject [podmiotowosc obywatela] are closely interdependent with the authority and might of the people's state. A division in which on the one side we have the authority, by definition evil, and on the other the so-called gray citizen who is right in everything, is false. A diametrically opposed view is equally false. Being offended at society and being offended at authority are just two sides of the same coin. We have so many devoted, expert, and profoundly honest people in our civil service, people who are sensitive to human concerns. These people did not fail in the most difficult moments, and today in conditions that likewise are not easy, they do not bring shame on us either.

However, let no one take these words as justification of self-assured or inefficient authority. The administration is to serve the nation not on its knees but also not from the heights of infallibility. The bond with the community -- its understanding for our policy, particularly for difficult and unpopular decisions -- is a key matter for people's authority. Progress in this sphere is beyond doubt, but still insufficient. Maybe we were unable to reach successfully into many hearts and minds. I feel this as personally unfulfilling. We will spare no efforts to deserve fully people's trust and to work honestly for it.

May it please the house, Polish families still experience hardship, because martial law was unable to bring about a complete reversal of the signs of crisis in the economy. At first the main object was to slow down destructive trends, and then reverse them. Today we can say that in principle the objective has been achieved. Increasing stability is a fact, the rhythm of economy is becoming increasingly even. We have gone further than expected 18 months ago. It is better than 1 year ago, even better than 2 years ago. However, that does not mean that it is good. Easy optimism is not the best adviser. We are not making easy promises; we prefer to talk about facts. But there is a real possibility of overfulfilling this year's plan of industrial output. In house construction there seems to be changes for the better. The harvest forecast is not too bad; it should ensure that the achieved market level will at least be maintained and that there will be further progress in the abolition of rationing.

The objectives for the next few years are known. They are being defined by the 3-year plan adopted by the house. This is the plan for emerging from the crisis, the achievement of economic balance, and the creation of healthy foundations for future development. Saving and anti-inflationary programs have defined ways of its implementation.

The worst is behind us, but the consolidation of the state which has been achieved and further progress will require much effort. We are still facing a complicated period; we are counting on understanding by the community. The legal regulations adopted by the Sejm up to 1985 will create an indispensable protection for the economy. The satisfaction of the community's material and cultural needs is the supreme issue; everything must be subordinated to it: production growth, investment undertakings, wages and price policy.

In this respect reform is a main tool; there is no retreat from it. Practice dictates correction of some of its solutions; the house supported it. But the matter is not limited to regulations. The full success of the reform will be known when thinking and acting in terms of economic calculation are sufficiently universal. When daily calculation of profits and loses on the job, in enterprises, in the country will become as natural a reflex as breathing.

What do we expect from the reform? First of all, speeding up changes in the production structure: we cannot accept every increase in it regardless of the price at which it has been achieved, of the needs it satisfies, and of its equality. We are also expecting systematic reduction in production costs, full use of production capacity, better management of labor resources, and we expect to see that careful, productive work is properly and fairly paid, and that laziness and poor-quality work receive their just deserts.

One of the social forces which can and should stimulate the momentum of the process related to the assimilation of the reform are the workers' self-managements. We will support their activities, seeing in them an ally and a partner in the managing of enterprises during the healing of the economy. In particular we count on the self-managements rich in practical knowledge, knowledge of their enterprises, to accelerate the technological and organizational changes, to bring about a more rational distribution of those employed in enterprises, and to make good, especially in this manner, the shortening of the working time so considerable during the past years and resulting from various causes.

Thus, as always, the human factor will be decisive in the work forces, in the workers' collectives, and in particular in the leading cadres in the economy and the administration. Thus the obvious importance of selection, training, and promotion. New system-oriented assumptions for personnel policy have been devised. They ought to ensure an open road for the genuinely best people.

The increase in the technological gap, the diminishing of raw materials and energy resources, the threat to the natural environment -- these are the great issues of our future. In order to cope with them it is imperative to have the intensified participation of science and technology, of scientists, engineers' and inventors, economists, and organizers. Soon we will submit to the esteemed Sejm bills and proposals for organizational solutions which ought to be conducive to a more rapid progress in this sphere. No talent, no enlightened idea, no creative solution can be squandered. The polish economy is linked by many ties to the world. This makes demands but it also multiples the opportunities.

We can count on realistic and lasting advantages, above all from cooperation with the socialist countries. It is in this direction that the bulk of our trade, specialization and cooperation will continue to move. We will exploit the tradtional forms of cooperation with the CEMA countries. We will also search for new, superior and more effective forms; we plan to widen the bonds with developing countries.

As the political climate improves, observing the principles of equality, we also desire to normalize economic relations withthe developed capitalist countries.

Citizens, deputies, the pages of "Przedwiosnie" ["Early Spring", novel by Stefan Zeromskiy] contain the memorable question: What idea do you have for Poland in this modern world that is so extraordinarily new? The question was put to the classes and ruling groups which failed to envisage deeply the durability of the great revolutionary transformations of the 20th century, who failed to ensure for the Poland of the day a safe place on the road to the future.

We do have such an idea: an independent, socialist state within secure borders on a European Continent free from conflicts. This is the essence of this idea, the crux of the Polish raison d'etat. [applause]

It will become particularly visible at present when the attempt, undertaken by the United States, at breaching the balance of power has dangerously exacerbated the situation. The foundations of the foreign policy of the PPR have been, are, and will be the close and unbreakable, mutually beneficial alliance with the Soviet Union and the countries of the socialist community. They are to the same extent the expression of our sovereignty and its guarantee. I would like to stress this now in particular, when the trust on the part of the fraternal countries made it easier for Poland to resolve its internal problems on its own, according to our specific conditions and needs. We shall remember this. [applause]

We shall remember the objective stance of many other governments, especially those of the developing countries. They do know from their own experiences the brutality of imperialist pressure. They have sympathized with Poland, not rarely showing a friendly readiness to help to us.

The majority of the richest capitalist countries behaved differently. We received a painful, but ultimately edifying, lesson from them. Precisely when it was most difficult Poland was hit in such a way as to cause it as much damage as possible. It is worth asking this question: Since when does international capital, the black international, worry so much about the workers, in our country in particular? By the strength of which law is the propaganda aggression against the Polish State carried out? How should we assess the comparison of Poland with a concentration camp in Oziecim and Buchenwald? This is an insult to the victims of fascism. This is making fun of millions of those who were murdered. This is also an evidence of the personal culture of certain Western politicians.

There are governments who still live in their illusions toward Poland. Recently they have been trying out the stick and carrot method. This is only funny now. The stick turned out to be too short and the carrot was stale. [long applause]

It is we who should make out the bill. Whole industrial branches and branches of the food economy had come into being in Poland on the basis of permanent and stabile cooperation with the Western partners. They were the first victims of the economic blows. We are registering losses which we have incurred as the result of the impositions of sanctions against us. They are very considerable. We will be able to document them. This test has hardened us. Thanks to our own effort and help from friends we have managed at a time when things were at their worst. We will also be able to manage now.

In the anti-Polish measures the lead belongs to the present U.S. Administration. Bilateral Polish-U.S. relations are bad. They are worse then ever before. Nearly every week new variants of peculiar ultimatums are being formulated. The foreign diktat does not and will not influence our domestic affairs, the policy of the PPR Government. [applause]

We are not guided by emtoions. We are prepared to normalize reciprocal relations. But there can be no question of any conditions. Poland wants to become again a fully fledged partner in the international division of labor. We do not need alms or prizes for good behavior. Poland needs normal partnership relations, based on the principle of equality, mutual advantages, and observance of signed agreements.

This is not only in our own interests. May it please the Sejm, I have said that on that memorable December night we did not aim at a military coup, at a military dictatorship. The Armed Forces have nowhere and at no time acted against the law. They have protected the homeland when it was getting lost in fever, when an extreme danger was hanging over it. They fulfilled their holy obligation to the homeland, to socialism, [applause] From this place I wish to address the soldiers of active service and the reserve. I thank them all for the duty fulfilled with honor, for their redoubled effort, for self-sacrificing bearing, for discipline. I direct words of appreciation to their mothers and fathers, to families, and those near to them. I express thanks to functionaries of the Citizens' Militia and the security service. At such a difficult time, in such a difficult service, they proved their loyalty to people's power; they protected the interests of the state and the calm of the citizens. [applause]

Today the Army is moving over to the second line. At the last session the Military Council of National Salvation considered its tasks as completed. In accordance with the forecast, it is being dissolved. On its behalf I thank the citizen deputies for the words of recognition expressed today from this high tribune. [applause]

From among the professional cadres of the Army many political and state activists have emerged. At the most difficult moments they gave proof of their ideological stance, organizational values and solid qualifications. They can still serve the country in civilian posts. For others, the time of ordinary, daily service returns wherever their military craft is essential for the defense of the country.

It is also my obligation to report this. I have spent almost my whole life in the soldiers' ranks, among cordial, tested comrades-in-arms. I consider, however, that the time is approaching when I ought to hand over the leadership of the Ministry of National Defense. I request that this occur following the celebrations of the 40th anniversary -- so dear to me -- of the emergence of the Polish People's Army [12 October].

On 12 February 1981 when I assumed the office of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, I stated that I would carry out this honorable mandate until the moment when the PRP Sejm recognizes that the goals have been achieved, for the fulfillment of which this post was entrusted to me. These words I repeat today as well.

May it please the Sejm, when the wartime ruins were still smoking and together with them the political concepts of a Poland of the propertied classes were burning, our nation, in its overwhelming majority, made a historic choice: It came out in favor of a socialist path.

Time showed no lack of bitter experiences too, but it turned out to be the ally of revolutionary transformations. This was the time of thousands of buildings and a thousand schools, of enormous progress, both material and cultural, for millions of Poles. For all time in our history a mark has been left by the heroes of labor, scientists, creators of great work of national culture. Wincenty Pstrowski and Jaroslaw Iwaszkiewicz; Stanislaw Soldek and Tadeusz Kotarbinski; Wladyslaw Broniewski and Oskar Lange; Sylvester Kaliski and Wladyslaw Krasnowiecki; Natalia Gasiorowska and Ludwika Wawrzynska; Adam Gruta and Romuald Cybertowicz; Wanda Goscielinska and Halina Czerny-Stefanska; Michal Krajewski and Edmund Apolinarski; (Franciszek Afejew) and Piotr Zaremba; Bernard and (?Rudolf Bugdolowicz). This list of the meritorious should be greatly lengthened. What numerous masses of working people are also included in it, often not known to the public by name, but great in the greatness of their permanent contribution to the common task? This heritage must not be squandered. The achievements of socialism are and will be inalienable. [applause]

We are entering the year of the 40th anniversary of People's Poland. May this be a time of honest reflection on what we have a right to be proud of and on where and how we have gone wrong. Especially the lessons of recent years should serve as a warning and as a signpost, to young and old alike, to every person who thinks of this land as his homeland. [applause]

Citizen speaker, may it please the house, we have difficult days behind us. Each was a double burden. Not just once but hundreds of times it was necessary to choose between what was desired and what was realistic. Libel and slander pervaded every day. Internal strength and comfort could be derived only from unwavering faith in the class wisdom of the workers, of hard-working people, in the just assessment of the nation -- the most important element that has to be taken into account.

On 13 December 1981 I appealed to all fellow countrymen: Let us not put up barricades where a bridge is needed. We must now support that bridge with powerful pillars of accord and rebirth and of the patriotic movement. We understand the bitterness and disappointment of thousands of people, particularly young people, whose energy and goodwill were exploited so unworthily. We do not treat anyone's pain or sense of personal defeat lightly. That time was a stormy one. The Polish roads became tangled. We want with care to separate what is human and true from that which is obdurate, really criminal and hostile. From this high tribune I appeal today sincerely to everyone, especially young citizens, who saw the introduction of martial law as the destruction of their hopes. This is your country, it is your future. Let us build it in accord and solidarity. There have already been enough looks of hatred in Poland. It is time to shake hands with each other, to live in harmony, to recognize the good of the socialist homeland as the common, the only, and the supreme good. [applause]

Not from someone's else's favor but from persistent work and from the ever-living and creative sources of socialism can we today derive the certainty that tomorrow will be better than today. Hope is returning to Poland. [prolonged applause]

Martial Law Lifting Approved

LD211648 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Using its constitutional powers the Council of State has passed a resolution on the lifting of martial law, introduced on 13 December 1981. The resolution was received with full approval by the Sejm and was long expected by Polish society. Much was said today from the Sejm tribune about the difficult but consistent road to normalizing life in our country in the period that has elapsed since that memorable December Sunday. During the whole time not once, as one of the deputies stated, was the bridge destroyed between the majority of society and the autorities. Martial law in our country was characterized -- more, it distinguished itself -- not only by the functioning of all state bodies and representative bodies like the Sejm and people's councils, but was also a time of creation of agreement in increasingly broader circles of society.

It was in fact the authorities' open policy deriving from trust in society and trust in society and trust in people that was one of the important factors in calming hearts and minds and on the stabilization that enabled the decision taken today.

This does not mean, of course, as the deputies pointed out in the discussion, that all difficulties have now been overcome and that all divisions between Poles have been patched up.

An important step on the road to agreement, a decision of enormous humanitarian significance, is the amnesty law passed today. This enables people who -- during tne past 3 years, often not fully realizing that they were acting to the detriment of their state and nation -- came into conflict with the law, to join in normal life and in work for the benefit of society.

An essential safeguard in a situation where many issues remain unsolved, and where we have not yet overcome all difficulties is the act on special legal regulations in the period of emergence from the crisis concerning primarily economic spheres. These special regulations, introduced for an interim period, can -- which is very important -- but do not necessarily have to be applied in practice. The point is, as one deputy said, to be able to retain, in a situation where the creation of history takes on a literal meaning, as much foresight, wisdom, and common sense as possible.

Legal Regulations Bill Presented

LD211705 Warsaw PAP in English 1544 GMT 21 Jul 83

["Sejm Report on Special Regulations Bill" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 21 July -- The bill on special legal regulations in the period of overcoming the socio-economic crisis in Poland and on changes of some acts was presented to parliament by Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec.

The title of the bill refers to the regulations adopted by the Sejm in 1982 in connection with the proclamation of martial law. "Indeed, the bill I am putting forward is firmly related to that unusual situation in the life of the state and nation as it paves the way to full normalization of the country's social life," Surowiec said.

"The extraordinary measures taken 18 months back prevented a total disintegration of Poland's economy and the country's structures, and secured means to protect peace and public order," Deputy Zygmunt Surowiec said.

"However, [word indistinct] (?dangers) which might [word indistinct] the advancing process of normalization have not vanished totally yet. The socio-economic crisis is still there, and the emergence from it remains the most urgent need. The proposed bill is expected to favour the attainment of the goals and premises of the national socio-economic plan full development of the economic reform, strenthening of public order and social discipline, and observance of the law.

"The bill provides for both transitional regulations, which are supposed to remain in force until December 31, 1985, and lasting changes, meant as up-dating of some laws.

"Among the measures proposed in the bill, the overwhelming majority are those relating to socio-economic aspects, and only some were dictated by the need to protect the principles of the rule of law and public order," Deputy Surowiec said.

Deputy Surowiec continued by saying that "the attainment of the desired rate of economic growth will be promoted, most of all, by the regulations contained in the draft and changing the laws on labour relations."

"In order to ensure the continuity of work and maintain the production of enterprises and factories of special significance for the national economy on the necessary level, the possibility of expanding working time is envisaged". [no closing quotation marks]

To limit personnel fluctuation in those enterprises the possibility of extending the period of presenting a leave notice by an employee and making the wage rigours more strict in the new work place for those who abandoned their work or who were fired is included.

In face of the popular criticism of the phenomenon of insufficient use of industrial production potential, a possibility of imposing an obligation to sign contracts for the production of goods or services of special importance to the population is provided.

Of special significance are the provisions which authorize the Council of Ministers to introduce a ban of price rises, with special reference to the free prices settled between producers and distributors, Deputy Surowiec said.

The bill includes a whole range of regulations pertaining to the protection of social order, which secure, for instance, the concordance of assemblies with the requirements of public order.

The bill is also aimed to secure materialization of the tasks of higher schools provided for in the law. The measures envisaged here include a possibility to interfere in case the activities of higher schools or individual persons connected with a higher school are found to disturb peace and the normal course of work of a school.

The overwhelming majority of Polish society demands restricting the scope of work shirking by males capable of work. In this connection, the bill provides for liquidation of fines for such people, a move which will make possible fuller disciplinary and educational effect of punishment in the form of reduced freedom.

The bill also envisages authorization of the Council of Ministers to introduce a compulsory labour exchange. This, however, will be applied selectively and in exceptional cases, when required by the needs of the national economy.

The draft also provides for the possibility of temporary suspension or dissolution of a worker self-management organ if its activity disturbs the legal order or principal social interests.

The bill temporarily regulates also the selected problems of the activity of associations and the organization of rallies. It provides for authorizing an organ exerting control over an association to suspend or dissolve the association's board if it conducts activity contradictory to the legal order and resolutions of the statute.

Of temporary character are the provisions of the law which envisage the possibility of state administration organs entering the sphere of activity of higher schools in case the restoration of disturbed legal order is necessary.

The bill provides for authorization of the premier to lift resolutions of the main council for science and higher schools or councils of particular kinds of higher schools which prove to be incompatible with the law or with vital social interests. Similar considerations can also be the basis for suspending, by a respective minister, for no more than six months the authorizations of collegial organs of a higher school and for recalling and nominating rectors and deans.

The bill provides for the possibility to suspend for a definite period of time a student in its student rights and an academic teacher in fulfilling his duties if they commit deeds which are particularly harmful in social terms or engage in activity aimed against vital interest of the Polish People's Republic.

An amendment to the law on trade unions is being introduced which makes fixing of a date from which more than one trade union organization could work in an enterprise dependent on the evaluation by the Council of State of the realization of the whole law on trade unions.

"We are ever more concerned with the future of the country and its citizens. However, a lot remains to be done in this country to promote full return to normal life. The bill is expected to favour a quicker pace of emerging from the crisis, which we can experience every day and which weighs so much on our plans and hopes," Surowiec said.

Regulation Bill Passes

LD211350 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Slawomir Szof report from Sejm]

[Excerpt] The Sejm has passed the law on legal regulation during the period of overcoming the socioeconomic crisis and on changing certain laws together with amendments proposed by Sejm commissions and the deputy rapporteur a moment before the break, that is about 1200 GMT.

Amnesty Bill Presented

LD211755 Warsaw PAP in English 1512 GMT 21 Jul 83

["Sejm Report on Amnesty Bill (Excerpts)" -- PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw 21 July -- Deputy Marianna Staniewska, speaking on behalf of the Sejm Committees for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice and Legislation [Legislative Affairs], presented the Sejm with a bill on amnesty.

"The problem of responsibility for offences committed due to political reasons or in connection with strikes or protest actions or for other offences directed against the legal order of martial law are liable to both political and legal evaluations. The lifting of martial law demands to make account of this sphere of our reality."

"The decision to introduce martial law was accompanied by abolition, which pardoned and obliterated a whole range of offences committed for political reasons or in connection with strikes and protest actions".

"Everyone who maintains at least a drop of objectivity cannot say that the consistency in limiting the severe rigours of martial law has been or is an expression of compromise".

"Social reality proved irrefutably that it was an expression of the growing strength of the socialist state, which shook off anarchy and decided by way of reform and national accord to restore social discipline and public order for the sake of citizens' sense of security and the external security of the country. The government stands on the position that the time has come to adopt an amnesty act".

The prospective decision to lift martial law on the territory of the Polish People's Republic justifies the adoption of such an act, which will consolidate the process of normalization of the situation in the country, Staniewska said.

"The bill provides that amnesty will deal with offences committed before the day martial law is lifted.

"The bill provides also for dropping procedure against persons who before this date committed offences which so far have not been revealed and who have not been put on trial.

"Tne proposed solution is aimed at creating conditions for those perons to come out and totally give up offensive activity, and it gives them full guarantee that they will not be liable to penal procedure. The only duty of those persons is a free-willed call on a prosecution organ or a Polish diplomatic or consular mission by October 31, 1983, to state in a protocol the kind of conducted offensive activity, its time and place, and present a declaration on ending such activity."

The bill assumes a different approach to persons with legally valid sentences and those whose cases are currently undergoing penal procedure.

According to the bill, the legally [word indistinct] and additional penalties -- regardless of their type -- are completely remittable if the offender was a woman or a juvenile who was under 21 at the moment he committed the offence.

As for the people guilty of political offences, violation of martial law regulations or of offences connected with strikes or protest actions, the new law assumes: remission of legally valid jail sentences up to 3 years or less stringent sentences, with the additional penalties. and a 30 percent reduction of prison terms of over 3 years. [Word indistinct] this type which so far have not ended with a valid sentence are to be discontinued if there are grounds to assume that under amnesty law the case would be pardoned.

"I must emphasize -- the deputy said -- that the bill in its present shape does not involve abolition. An exception is made here for the offences committed for political reasons or those committed in [words indistinct] of social conflicts, as these will be pardoned and consigned to oblivion and execution of the sentences will be given up."

Like the amnesty of 1977, the present bill allows for dropping suit or for pardon even in cases to which amnesty regulations do not apply.

According to the bill, the Supreme Court may, on motion from the chief public prosecutor of the Polish People's Republic, in specially motivated cases, discontinue a procedure concerning an offence committed before the date of lifting martial law and covered by amnesty which is likely to involve a prison term of over three years, or it may remit the pealty verdict for such an offence.

The bill envisages a a principle that the remittance or reduction of sentences as well as the discontinuation of legal procedure is used towards offences committed for political reasons or in the context of social unrest.

The inclusion of perpetrators of criminal offences and other common offences in the amnesty would not meet with social approval today due to the fact that the rate of these offences has been systematically increasing from 1980.

"But still, as an exception from the rule, the bill also contains proposals based on social and humanitarian considerations.

"It is being proposed that amnesty, involving pardon or limit of the severity of penalities, should cover unintentional offences, excluding those committed under the influence of alcohol.

"The principle of socialist humanism also underlies the proposal to only partly apply amnesty to intentional offenders who till the day the law comes into force turned 50 and 30 years of age, women and men respectively, or were alone in charge of a child under 16. [as received]

"Benefiting from the experiences gained with the previous amnesties, the present bill provides for the possibility to lift the verdict to apply amnesty in case a similar intentional offence is committed by December 31, 1985, for which a valid prison term will be applied. If this is the case, amnesty is lifted for the person involved, the dropped procedure resumes and the lifted penalties are executed".

In conclustion the deputy expressed her belief that the principal solutions to the presented bill will be received with understanding and support of whole society.

Amnesty Bill Passes

LD211414 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1312 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Announcement by Sejm Marshal Stanislaw Gucwa at Sejm session in Warsaw -- live]

[Text] May it please the house! We shall now vote on the amnesty bill. Who among the citizens' deputies is for passing the amnesty bill in its entirety with the amendments proposed by the Commission for Internal Affairs and Administration of Justice and for the Commission for Legislative work? Would you raise your hands. Thank you.

Who is against? No one. Who has abstained? No one.

I thus declare that the Sejm has unanimously passed the amnesty bill.

Sejm Session Summarized

LD212227 Warsaw PAP in English 2139 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw 21 Jul -- The Sejm (Polish parliament) ended its two-day debates here today.

The deputies proceeded to the third item of the agenda on the second day of the Sejm debates in which Wojciech Jaruzelski and Henryk Jablonski took part. The house listened to Deputy-rapporteur Zygmunt Surowiec who delivered reports of the Sejm Committees for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice, the Legislative Works on a government bill on the special regulation in the period of overcoming the socio-economic crisis and on amending some laws.

Later, Deputy-rapporteur Marianna Staniewska delivered a report of the Sejm Committees for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and of the works on a government draft law on amnesty.

18 speakers from all the deputies' clubs and circles and also independents took the floor in the joint discussion on both bills. After the discussion, the deputies voted on the entirety of the draft law on the special regulation in the period of overcoming the socio-economic crisis and on amending some laws, together with changes proposed by the Committees for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and the Legislative Works, along with additional changes tabled by the deputy-rapporteur.

The Sejm adopted the law with three abstentions.

Later, the floor was taken by president of the Council of State Henryk Jablonski who announced the lifting of martial law by the Council of State as of July 22, 1983 throughout this country.

Then, the deputies voted on the draft law on amnesty together with changes proposed by the Sejm Committees for Internal Affairs and the Administration of Justice and of the Legislative Works. The Sejm passed this law unanimously.

The floor was taken by Prime Minister General Wojciech Jaruzelski.

In turn, speaker of the Sejm Stanislaw Gucwa presented a draft resolution, proposed by senior parliamentarians, in which the Sejm highly approves of the decision of the Council of State to lift martial law.

The Sejm adopted the resolution unanimously.

REAGAN 'SKEPTICAL' REGARDING 'NORMALIZATION'

LD212032 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Excerpt] President Reagan has stated that his administration is studying the situation in Poland and has not had time yet to analyze the decision on lifting martial law. However, not waiting for that analysis, Reagan added that the administration must be on its guard in case it should transpire that these changes are merely formal, cosmetic ones, as he put it. In Washington this has been interpreted as stressing Reagan's reluctant and skeptical attitude to the current process of normalization in Poland. A State Department spokesman gave an evasive answer to the question of assessment and stated that the administration is interested primarily in the scope of the amnesty.

Initial reactions in the mass media are in accord with the line taken for several days. The opinion is repeated that the lifting of martial law will exert only a limited influence on everyday life, because the government has been given extensive powers by the Sejm. Dissatisfaction with the direction of normalization in Poland and ideological hostility above all form the basis for this attitude.

SANCTIONS, LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW VIEWED

AU211352 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 19 Jul 83 p 7

[Zygmunt Broniarek commentary: "Not Pressure From Abroad, but Through Our Own Doing" -- passages in uppercase published on boldface]

[Excerpts] ALONG WITH NEWS ON THE POSSIBILITY OF LIFTING MARTIAL LAW IN POLAND, REPORTS ARE ALSO COMING IN FROM THE WEST ON THE INCREASE IN REALISTIC ATTITUDES TOWARD OUR COUNTRY. THESE TRENDS ARE EXPRESSED IN THE ANNOUNCEMENTS ON WITHDRAWING THE SO-CALLED ECONOMIC SANCTIONS IMPOSED ON POLAND.

We refer to these sanctions as being "so-called" not as though they were not a reality -- and frequently a rather painful one at that, for Poland and our society -- but because we do not accept this term in the sense that it is used in the West, as a "punishment for our sins" -- that is, for the imposition of martial law.

Imposing martial law was a sovereign decision made by the highest Polish authorities with the aim of saving the country from total disintegration and probably civil war. The ruling circles of Western countries, if they had been wise and if they had taken into account their own interests -- a fact they are very well aware of -- should not only have refrained from using these so-called sanctions, but, on the contrary, should have recognized the imposition of martial law as an act of courage which saved Europe from great dangers.

These so-called sanctions were aimed -- with the full awareness of their authors -- at making it difficult for Poland to emerge from the economic crisis, multiplying the obstacles on its way out, causing dissatisfaction among Poles, and, therefore, also complicating the social situation. The latter deserves special emphasis because these so-called sanctions were teamed with an unprecedented psychological war, which was waged on the airwaves. Incidentally, we could risk saying this war was something in the nature of a big experiment to test out the following: Whether, under certain conditions, a psychological war which was being waged from abroad could lead to the overthrow of a country's political system.

Unfortunately, this program of activities against Poland was being led by the U.S. We say "unfortunately" for reasons that are, let us say, historic, because if anyone, it was the U.S. we had the least reason to expect this from. We never fought in any wars against the U.S. and relations between the PPR and the capitalist United States have passed along a winding path, which was understandable, but never did they reach, as they say in Warsaw, such rock-bottom levels as they did following the imposition of martial law in Poland and for many months thereafter. The administration of President Reagan was striving to "make the situation go from bad to worse" and the words of the President himself refering to Poland as "a concentration camp" or the words of Defense Secretary Weinberger about the "Russian general in a Polish uniform" were expressions of conscious pressure to create the worst climate possible.

AIMS TO LIFT THESE SO-CALLED SANCTIONS AGAINST POLAND ARE ACCOMPANIED BY PERSISTENT PROPAGANDA WHICH IS MEANT TO SHOW THAT THE PLANNED LIFTING OF MARTIAL LAW IS THE RESULT OF PRESSURE EXERTED FROM THE WEST THROUGH THESE SANCTIONS.

The absurdity of the statements made on the effectiveness of Western pressure, particularly from the U.S., on Poland is evident in the light of the real situation in the country. Western pressure was aimed at known goals such as creating and intensifying a state of constant unease, methodically weakening the authorities, elevating the prestige of the extreme forces of the former Solidarity trade union, and deepening the rift between the authorities and the people. HOWEVER, THE EFFECTS ARE QUITE THE CONTRARY. THE SITUATION AT HOME HAS QUIETED DOWN, THE AUTHORITIES HAVE GAINED STRENGTH, THE PRESTIGE OF THE EXTREME FORCES OF SOLIDARITY HAS BEEN BADLY SHAKEN, AND NOT ONLY HAS THERE BEEN NO RIFT BETWEEN SOCIETY AND THE AUTHORITIES, BUT RATHER THE DEVELOPMENT OF ALL FORMS OF DIALOGUE. EVEN THE ECONOMY, AT WHICH THESE SO-CALLED SANCTIONS WERE SUPPOSED TO HIT THE HARDEST IS SHOWING CONSTANT, THOUGH STILL INSUFFICIENT PROGRESS. The visit of Pope John Paul II to Poland has made all these processes more prominent, and the very fact that it took place and was peaceful must have given those in the West who want to think at all, a lot to think about.

Besides, we should say that in this West, these so-called sanctions, except perhaps after the period immediately following the imposition of martial law, were never accepted unanimously. Poland is well acquainted with the positions taken by various governments at different times. These positions will certainly influence the future shape of our relations with these governments. This is all because in principle we want to be on the best of terms with all countries that are ready for such relations with regard to equality and mutual advantages.

The planned lifting of martial law in Poland is the result of the consistent implementation of the thesis expressed by Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski, that this state will not last a day longer than is absolutely necessary. The gist of this thesis was the aim to return the country to normal and methodically create conditions under which this can be done. This was not an easy task. Literally, each day could bring temptations that could divert us from this line to current moods and we all know how these moods changed. But the government and the party, in close cooperation with allied parties and the Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) held out. Today, we are harvesting the fruits of this endurance.

There is a saying that claims that we should "make a virtue of necessity," and this appears to be what certain circles in the West, especially the U.S., are doing today in their commentaries on the lifting of martial law. WHEREAS A REAL VIRTUE SHOULD BE SOMETHING COMPLETELY DIFFERENT, THAT IS, IT SHOULD VIEW POLAND'S ACTIVITIES IN A REALISTIC WAY, RECOGNIZE THE FACT THAT THE LINE TAKEN BY THE AUTHORITIES WAS AN EFFECTIVE ONE, REJECT DREAMS AND ILLUSIONS NOT IN THE INTERESTS OF EVEN THE WESTERN GOVERNMENTS THEMSELVES, AND DRAW THE RIGHT CONCLUSIONS FROM ALL THESE PREREQUISITES. THIS WILL BE BETTER FOR POLAND AND FOR THE INTERNATIONAL ATMOSPHERE.

20 JUL PRESS CONFERENCE ON MARTIAL LAW, AMNESTY

LD211219 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1030 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] A press conference for foreign and Polish journalists took place late last night in the INTERPRESS Press Center in Warsaw. The conference was devoted to the draft laws being discussed at today's Sejm deliberations. The following people took part in the meeting: Minister Jerzy Urban, government press spokesman; Professor Zygmunt Rybicki, under secretary of state in the Office of the Council of Ministers; Minister Tadeusz Skora, under secretary of state in the Ministry of Justice [title as heard]; Professor Zdzislaw Sadowski, deputy plenipotentiary of the government for the economic reform; Jerzy Pacho, director general in the Ministry of Labor, Wages and Social Affairs; and (Robert Czapirski), deputy director of the Legal Department in the Ministry of Justice.

Minster Jerzy Urban rose to speak first. He cited examples of the biased and unreliable presentation of government activities by the mass media in Western countries. Minister Urban drew attention to the ill will of some of the correspondents accredited in Poland. He recalled, among other things, how 1 and 1/2 years ago these correspondents had informed the public opinion in their countries about the allegedly draconian and cruel laws introduced by martial law. Not long ago they stated that the suspension of martial law was only a cosetic measure and did not mean a thing. Wishing to belittle the significance of the decisions that are being adopted, they now proclaim that Poles have not recently felt the stringencies of martial law in practical terms. Therefore, its lifting will not really mean anything.

The government press spokesman recalled that his first press conference for foreign journalists took place shortly after the imposition of martial law in Poland. A lot has changed in our country since those dramatic moments. I am wondering, Jerzy Urban said, whether relations between the press spokesman of the Polish Government and correspondents of Western press, radio and television have also changed. I believe, he added, that certain changes have taken place in this sphere, too.

Immediately after the imposition of martial law a lot of nonsense [pol bzdury] was written in many articles and dispatches about tens of thousands of people being interned, arrested, kept in tents out in the freezing cold, and murdered. The correspondents accredited in Poland did not pay any notice at all to what we were saying. They were busy inventing atrocities of martial law. Now reports coming from the government are more and more often being used, quoted, and taken into account in commentaries. A large number of the Western mass media present Poland according to political theses that have been drawn up in advance, which shows their lack of enthusiasm to report real facts. Reports and commentaries thus do not present the truth about Poland.

Here Jerzy Urban cited numerous examples showing Western press distortion of the situation in Poland. Even before Western correspondents learned what bills would be examined by the Sejm, they wrote -- in advance -- that the bills would introduce stricter regulations than those which were in force during the period of martial law. Western journalists stubbornly multiply the real number of people under temporary arrest and those who are imprisoned for crimes committed with political motivation.

The anti-Polish propaganda campaign is being orchestrated by politicians. The head of the U.S. delegation to the Madrid meeting recently stated that thousands of people in Poland were currently in internment camps and prisons. Western press lends its support to this clear untruth.

The government spokesman also cited concrete examples of information provided by agency services and insinuations in the Western press that distort the essence of changes taking place in Poland. Thus, for example, the American press agency ASSOCIATED PRESS emphasizes that the bills introduce brakes on the development of self-management.

This is not true. However, how can one explain the American sensitivity to the development of self-management, to the impasse in Poland in general, asked Minister Jerzy Urban.

Is there a greater freedom of choice in the United States for workers, owners of business, and directors of factories? The Western press depicted martial law as a nightmare. Now that we are lifting it, one gets the impression that the Western press is full of those who admire martial law in Poland, stated Jerzy Urban.

Lech Walesa has now become the chief supporter for the continuation of martial law. He has given interviews constantly, and for the Western press he is the chief authority on the evaluation of the situation. Walesa repeats that it would be better to continue to keep the stringencies of martial law, and even the British paper THE GUARDIAN, which is to some extent objective, seems to share this opinion.

Do Western correspondents, who for some days now have been quoting Lech Walesa, really believe that their interlocutor had in his possession draft documents unknown to Western journalists? And even if he did possess them, do they really believe that he has read them?

Minister Zygmunt Rybicki spoke during the conference. Outlining the bill in special legal regulations for the period of overcoming the socioeconomic crisis and on changes in certain laws, he said:

[Begin Rybicki recording] What was uppermost in the government's mind when it presented the bill? Ladies and gentlemen, you can, in part at least, find the answer in Article 17 of the bill which defines the period of time during these regulations will remain in force. The date is: 31 December 1985. It also testified to the character of this document. I would like to treat it in four [as heard] basic points:

The first group is the problem of work relations: to abandon the existing regulations both in so-called militarized enterprises and in the enterprises of particular importance for meeting the needs of people, where the possibilities for termination of employment were suspended at a certain period of time. The next problem connected with conditions of work concerns higher education. The minister responsible for higher education will be able to introduce in those higher schools, or in sections of them where there is a large disproportion between state of employment and the school's tasks, the transfer from employment for a limited period into permanent employment. And finally the last issue connected with work relations will deal with the problems of limiting the possibilities to introduce new material allowances. The existing state will remain but the possibilities for introducing new or for increasing existing allowances will be limited.

The second sphere of relations which will be under control is the problem of use of production capacities in the enterprises and of efficiency in response to changing conditions of production.

The third sphere of relations I would like to talk about is more economic problems. Here are two points: the authority of the government to stop in some periods and in some areas an increase of agreed prices and the rules concerning the disposition of foreign currency in force to date will remain in force. [end recording]

The statement by Professor Rybicki concerned the bill which is under deliberation today by the Sejm. Subsequently Under Secretary Tadeusz Skora rose to speak, to comment on the draft bill on amnesty:

[Begin Skora recording] This bill concerns -- we may say only with small exceptions -- exclusively the offenses of a political nature, offenses committed for political reasons. It concerns common crimes on a very limited scale, almost hardly at all. What were the government's motives in limiting this bill to political crimes only? Not just because the general view is that an amnesty for common crimes has to be introduced on certain occasions, an anniversary for example. It is not so. But primarily because the threat by common crime, especially economic, remains high in our country and does not permit a relaxation of the penal policy, and each amnesty is an element of relaxation. On the contrary, as far as some kinds of crimes are concerned, the minister of justice presents the view that there is a need for an even more severe policy. This concerns such crimes as bribery, profiteering, serious cases of appropriation of public property, and so forth.

On the other hand, I should like to inform you that the state of bringing people to account for crimes of a common nature is, well, quite liberal. This level is at present quite liberal. The threat from crime and the carefully weighed, calm policy of punishments do not at present permit a wider amnesty in this sphere.

On the other hand, as for the sphere which the amnesty concerns -- well, I don't know whether you will agree with me -- from the beginning of the introduction of martial law, in addition to the legal stringencies which accompanied martial law, there were also instances of relaxing the consequences of applying these stringencies. I should like to say, I should like to state, that the authorities after 13 December 1981 never fully availed themselves of their rights arising from the bills, the law, and their possibilities.

I would like to state that under summary, accelerated, and ordinary procedures, the general and military courts sentenced a total of 2,580 people for crimes of a political nature during the period after 13 December 1981. Of these, 995 were sentenced to imprisonment. This constitutes approximately 38 percent of the total number sentenced. Of that figure, namely the 995 people, 190 are currently in penal establishments.

The remainder were pardoned by the Council of State under special procedure, conditionally released by the courts, or are now temporarily enjoying freedom, an interval in the serving of their sentence, or a temporary postponement.

According to Article I of the draft in your possession, ladies and gentlemen, the amnesty concerns these 190 cases, each of which is to be considered individually by the relevant courts dealing with the case. It concerns those who are now free, availing themselves precisely of those intervals and postponements in serving their sentences. The amnesty also concerns those who have been temporarily arrested in cases being conducted either by the prosecutor's office or being heard by the courts, and in which the verdicts and sentences have not yet been completed.

The proposed amnesty is yet another stage in lifting the consequences of the stringencies of martial law. It is assumed that after the amnesty has been applied only a few people, a few cases, will remain in custody and such cases apply to those people who have clearly declared that they would fight against the authorities and the state. The amnesty cannot include crimes under the regulations of Chapter 19 of the Penal Code -- that is, the most serious crimes directed against the fundamental political and economic interests of the PPR.

For example, there are currently people who have been arrested under the above chapter, paragraph 123, which envisages a ban on activity aimed at the violent overthrow of the political system or the weakening of the defensive powers of the PPR and for which there exist the most severe penalties. Such deeds are not encompassed by the amnesty. It will only apply in cases where the perpetrator of such a deed has not been presented with an act of indictment by the date the amnesty is introduced. In popular language this is what is known as a person in hiding who takes the opportunity presented by the amnesty, to come out of hiding by 31 October of this year, to make a pledge that he will cease criminal activity, and defines the type, the place, and the time of the crime committed. If penal proceedings have not been started and are not going to start, or if the proceedings have already been started but an indictment has not yet been presented against such a person, then the penal proceedings are waived.

I would also like to stress that the amnesty is conditional. In all cases in which it will apply, it can be lifted or withdrawn over the next 2 years; that is, by the end of 1985. If a person who benefited from the amnesty should commit a deliberate and similar crime and is sentenced for that crime, then the sentence will be a custodial one. This also affects people who are coming out of hiding.

In all, one can estimate and accept that once this planned amnesty has taken effect a small number of persons sentenced for crimes of a political nature will remain in isolation. [end recording]

The government representatives then replied to journalists' questions. Correspondents were interested, among other things, in the way in which the problem of trips abroad was to be solved. Minister Zygmunt Rybicki and Minister Jerzy Urban replied to this question.

[Begin recording] [Rybicki] I would like to say right away that we are going back to the regulations in force prior to martial law. Secondly, trips that Poles make abroad are connected with a few facts: passport and visas. As far as I know, visas have not been granted to a number of Poles who have been given passports. I have to say with regret, at least concerning some of them, that they did not get a visa and did not leave Poland.

Thirdly, we have currency issue. These three aspects are interdependent as far as the practical implementation of travel rights is concerned. As for formal regulations, these will be in force as they were prio to the introduction of martial law.

[Urban] Let me add that on the basis of these formal regulations, which has been in force prior to the introduction of martial law, approximately 95 percent of the people applying for a foreign passport had their applications granted, not only in 1981, but in preceding years as well. As far as we can see, some 90 percent of people currently applying for visas to Western countries encounter various difficulties. It seems to me that the real problems connected with travel by Poles in the near future will be concerned with two factors: visas and currency. Passport questions will not, however, be of key importance, although the government is of the opinion that certain changes still have to be made in passport regulations to make it easier to apply for a foreign passport and to meet halfway the applicants for foreign passports. I would also like to say that reservations which the appropriate authorities have concerning certain persons -- even very justified reservations -- do not, generally speaking, make it more difficult to obtain foreign passports. There are no new passport regulations -- this was the first part of the question. Old passport regulations dating back before the introduction of martial law are now coming back.

In view of this, it will be possible to go abroad, for example, at the invitation of friends, if these old regulations did not require some additional [word indistinct] assurances, for example that the friends would have to send a certificate assuring that they would maintain the (?invited) persons. For these regulations are not so simple; they are indeed complex, and there are different agreements with different states in this respect. But generally and simply speaking, we will return to the state of affairs in force prior to 13 December 1981. [end recording]

Another topic raised by journalists at yesterday's press conference at the INTERPRESS Center concerned the detailed solutions concerning the labor law. This problem was explained by Jerzy Pacho, director general at the Ministry of Labor, Wages, and Social Affairs, and by Government Press Spokesman Minister Jerzy Urban:

[Begin recording] [Pacho] In the period of the suspension of martial law in a certain group of enterprises -- this was a group of around 1,800 enterprises -- of particular significance for the national economy and of particular significance for satisfying the everyday needs of the population, there was a principle in force whereby it was not possible to give notice to quit without the consent of the works enterprises. This principle is being abolished. On the other hand it is envisaged that in a group of enterprises of more or less the same number, or maybe a (?considerably) lower number, that is, in the group of enterprises of fundamental significance for the national economy and the satisfaction of the everyday needs of the population, in the period until 31 December 1985, (?in cases) relating exclusively to these enterprises, the following principle will be in force: the period for giving notice -- which in Poland normally amounts to 2 weeks, 1 month or 3 months, depending on the [words indistinct] of giving notice, depending on the length of the period of the employee's employment -- may in certain situations be prolonged by the works enterprise to 6 months. This means, that if someone has a 2-week period for giving notice, then this period for giving notice may be prolonged by a further 2 weeks, by 3 months, by 4, 5, or 6 months.

What is the point at issue here? The question is that formerly in this group of enterprises there was a principle in force concerning the giving of notice on the basis of the agreement of the works enterprise. Well, at the present moment, at the moment of the abolition of this principle, a number of persons for various reasons will want to change their jobs.

In order to ensure the uninterrupted operation of these enterprises the director of the enterprise must apply a selective policy. And those persons whose departure from the enterprise would cause the halting of the production process, or would render it very difficult, and consequently cause some damage to the Polish economy. [word indistinct] and difficulties in arranging and satisfying the everyday needs of the population, these persons may have their period for giving notice prolonged, up to a maximum of 6 months.

[Urban] Very (?true). I wish to add, so that there should be no misunderstandings here: There is no question of administratively binding people to the works enterprises -- which would contradict the concept of the law, of freedoms, of the economic reformal and everything -- the point is that during martial law the flow of people in some enterprises was halted; it was not possible to leave. In other words, all people who during these long months wanted to leave some enterprises were unable to do so.

We cannot create a situation in which all the people that accumulated certain reasons to leave earlier take advantage all of a sudden of the general relaxation of the more stringent regulations and go away, and in which this or that coal mine, or a factory producing medicines or another such important enterprise stops operating. In view of this, a possibility, only a possibility which will not be applied automatically and only to certain categories of employees, to extend the period of giving notice to quit to a maximum of 6 months will be introduced in enterprises particularly important to the economy, or for supplies to the population, or because of defense considerations. Otherwise, resignations could reach a climax resulting in economic chaos. [end recording]

Subsequently the government press spokesman was asked whtehre it is true that the Polish Episcopate has written to the government, expressing its stance as regards the proposed legal regulations.

Jerzy Urban confirmed that the leadership of the Catholic Church has expressed its opinion on various matters connected with the nature of the laws in question. These issues were the subject of the discussion of representatives of the government with the Church authorities. All proposals submitted to the state authorities by the Church are analyzed in detail.

Stating that the government very much appreciates the developing dialogue with the Church on essential public matters, Jerzy Urban stressed in this context that the constitutional responsibility of the authorities for the fate of the state and the nation and the creation of laws is inalienable.

He also informed the participants that many comments and proposals submitted by the Polish Episcopate have been taken into account in the work on the laws.

REPORT ON GOVERNMENT ACHIEVEMENTS 1981-83

AU211154 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 19 Jul 83 p 3

[PAP report: "The Government's Major Achievements Between 13 December 1981 and 12 July 1983 -- Summary"]

[Text] The report recalls that in line with the Constitution of the PPR the State Council introduced martial law nationwide as of 13 December 1981. The Sejm, its commission, the State Council, and the government did not for a moment cease to continue their constitutional activities during martial law and during its suspension. The Polish people have been consistently informed of the government's plans.

The following is a summary of the report on the government's major achievements in the 19 months of martial law and its suspension.

The chapter "The Problems of General Democracy" stresses that the efforts to rally in the movement for national accord all the Poles who are patriots, regardless of their differences in outlook and their activities prior to 13 December 1981, were the political background to the government's activities.

Promoting accord and dialogue, the government expanded the coalition functions of state government as defined by the cooperation between the PZPR, the ZSL, the SD, and the nonpartisan communities, including the groups of lay Catholics in the Sejm, the State Council, the Government Presidium, the Council of Ministers, the people's councils, and the local bodies of state administration. The Patriotic Movement for National Rebirth (PRON) has become a permanent element of Polish reality. The rich achievements of the deliberations at the PRON's first congress will be utilized, every proposal will be carefully examined, and every proposer will receive an exhaustive answer. Meetings of government representatives with plant work forces and representatives of various communities are now a firm tradition. We are creating an entire system of facilities to enable citizens to share in decisions on matters of key importance for our people.

Work has been completed on the draft legislation on the people's councils and territorial self-management bodies. Work on the legislation concerning social consultations has been advanced. The Consultative Economic Council and consultative councils attached to voivodas and city mayors have been set up. The law on the National Culture Council and on the National Cultural Fund has been passed. Draft legislation of major significance for citizens continues to be discussed with the people. The practice of extensively reporting to the people on state administrative activities has been introduced.

Next the report discusses the issues connected with the dialogue and cooperation between the state and the Church. This cooperation is not viewed as a temporary and tactical necessity.

The present contacts with the Episcopate and the Polish primate indicate that a long-term agreement might be achieved, although there are many difficult problems to be solved. John Paul II's visit to Poland between 16 and 23 June was an important event that has confirmed that it is possible to achieve accord and cooperation between the state and the Church. As always, the state will continue to regard all the churches and religious associations active in Poland in the same way.

Regarding trade unions, the report states that initiating groups, founding committees, and registered trade unions are active in about 27,000 enterprises, which means that enterprise trade unions have been set up in 86 percent of the units in which trade unions are allowed. The courts had registered 16,358 trade unions up to 30 June 1983. The number of the people affiliated with the new trade unions is approaching 3.5 million. The large participation of workers in the new trade unions is a positive phenomenon. The new trade unions include members of all former trade unions. Responding to the proposals submitted by trade unions, the State Council passed the resolution on the principles on which national trade union organizations are set up.

Workers self-management bodies are active or are beginning to be active in about 94 percent of all state enterprises that are legally entitled to engage in self-management activities. The work forces' impact on the affairs of their enterprises, on the implementation of the economic reform, and on the promotion of democratic principles is among the positive results of the self-management bodies' activities. Conditions have been created to revive all social and social-professional organizations that have declared themselves for the renewal of life in Poland and have decided to work constructively for the good of the socialist fatherland. Despite talks, persuasion, and their own needs, the following -- inter alia -- did not resume their activities: the Union of Polish Writers, and the Union of Polish Artists in the Plastic Arts.

The chapter "The Functioning of the State" stresses that the government does its work with the "curtain up." Reporting to the Sejm on the basic problems of the state's functioning has become a fixed practice now. In order to strengthen the constitutional role of the Sejm the Constitutional Tribunal and the State Tribunal have been set up. Between 13 December 1981 and 10 July 1983 the government submitted 51 government bills to the Sejm. The Sejm deputies addressed 165 questions to the government and the Sejm commissions transmitted 128 postulates and 113 opinions. The Council of Ministers passed a resolution on the duties of the state administrative bodies when dealing with the deputies' postulates and with the principle in line with which the government is represented in the Sejm. It also appointed the government spokesman for Sejm affairs.

The Council of Ministers has often discussed the country's sociopolitical situation. "The Program for STabilization and Discipline of Society and for Public Law and Order in 1982" has been used in combating crimes, ensuring public order, and strengthening the rule of law. Decisions to tighten order in the national economy have been made. The control checks carried out by the military inspectors and by the local operational groups of the Polish Armed Forces have greatly contributed to this.

The Central Commission for Public Order and first-grade voivodship commissions for public order have been set up to institute proceedings against persons occupying leading posts. On behalf of the government, representatives of the Ministry of Internal Affairs have submitted evaluations of the state of public order and security to the Sejm, the Sejm commissions, and to the PRON. The report states that, despite the efforts made by the underground antisocialist structures to disturb the rhythm of work and public order, the criminality of this type has further slumped and that this has made it possible to gradually relax the rigors of martial law. All internees have been released. The State Council has committed itself to granting clemency to persons convicted for crimes against the political order instituted by the martial law decree.

The report points to the activities aimed at streamlining the work of the state administration. The Sejm of the PPR has passed the law on state office employees. The principles of the cadre system in state administration have been provisionally adopted. The state code of ethics that defines the duties of such employees vis-a-vis the citizen and the citizen's rights when dealing with state offices have been drawn up. The draft legislation concerning the top and central bodies of state administration continue to be drawn up and submitted to the Sejm one by one.

The government, the report states, continues to take various measures to streamline the administrative facilities for citizens and to ensure that their problems are dealt with according to the law. The Main Territorial Inspectorate has been set up. Clear progress has been achieved in 1982-83 in the functioning of the institution of citizens' complaints and proposals. The Supreme Administrative Court sees that the decisions made by the offices of state administration are correct.

The next chapter of the report deals with developing basic proportions of the national economy whose problems are the main concern of the work done by the Council of Ministers.

The Planning Commission has drawn up and published a report on the state of the national economy. This report has been used for drawing up the government program for stabilizing the economy and overcoming the crisis. The draft national socioeconomic plan for 1983-85 has been discussed with many communities of workers. The plan lists the basic aims of policy and the activities to check inflation and to restore market balance and describes the basic indicators of development. For example, the population's real cash incomes may increase about 49 percent, the social benefits -- mainly pensions and annuities -- will increase 40 percent, and changes in prices will not go beyond the most necessary limits and will be done in gradual stages. Regardless of the rather favorable implementation of tasks between last January and June, Poland is still in the grip of a crisis and continues to struggle with difficulties, mainly with the excessive increase in the population's cash incomes, which are not matched by increased production and productivity.

The government has submitted to the Sejm a comprehensive evaluation of the results of the implementation of the economic reform. Public opinion continues to receive regular reports on the results of the economic reform and on the corrections made to it.

In the chapter concerning "Feeding the Nation," it is stressed that the prime goal of state economic policy which stems from the Ninth PZPR Congress resolution and which was confirmed during the joint PZPR Central Committee and ZSL Supreme Committee plenum is to guarantee the country's self-sufficiency in food. A government schedule for performing the tasks resulting from the resolution was worked out. In the "Program for Developing Agriculture and the Food Economy Up to 1990," which the Sejm approved, it is planned to increase plant production, reduce losses, make better use of reserves, and improve agriculture's supply of production resources. The report illustrates the activities aimed at ensuring an improvement to the country's food situation, presents matters concerning the protection of agricultural land, and presents legal regulations which are especially important for agriculture.

The next chapter, entitled "The Material Basis for Developing the Economy," describes among other things economic cooperation with abroad. It says that serious progress has been made concerning cooperation with the socialist countries. The economic restrictions of the United States and other Western states have made our country incur considerable material losses and have burdened our citizens. The PPR Government confirmed that despite the restrictions that have been imposed on it, Poland is still open to initiatives and cooperation with other countries, especially the developing ones. It is noted at the same time that cooperation with the socialist countries is important for overcoming the country's domestic economic difficulties. Almost two-thirds of our imports of materials come from the socialist countries, of which 70 percent comes from the Soviet Union.

In the part of the report that discusses investment problems, it is said that in 1981, 630 investment projects contained in the central plan were halted, with the proviso that 440 projects were to be restarted in the future. Another review is being made of investment tasks in order to see what possibilities there are for restarting some of them. Talks were commenced with CEMA countries about a joint program for some investment projects.

Next the report lists the tasks that have been undertaken aimed at increasing industrial production. It is noted, among other things, that supplies of materials and subsidies for production are guaranteed in order to implement government operational programs.

A separate chapter is devoted to small-scale production, activities aimed at strengthening the cooperative movement and at activating socialized small-scale production.

It emerges from the data covering 30 June 1983 that on that day there were 285,394 handicrafts workshops active in the country, almost 20,000 of which have been set up this year. Work is continuing on new legislature covering small-scale production.

Much interesting general and detailed information is contained in the chapter entitled "The Economy and Family Budgets." This chapter reminds the reader that the minimum wage level has been raised twice in order to protect families in the poorest financial situation, that enterprises have gained a large degree of independence in establishing wages in accordance with the reform, and that work on setting the wages system in order is continuing. The chapter also says that adopting the law on employing graduates is a solution based on the principle of voluntarily taking up employment.

Further on, the chapter contains information illustrating the consistent combating of social pathology, raising society's standard of health, and counteracting speculation and corruption.

In that part of the chapter concerning social policy, mention is made of the introduction of the second stage of reform of family benefits, allowances, and once-only winter pay-outs to old age and disability pensioners and to families drawing benefits, and mention is also made of the fact that the total value of benefits paid out last year rose to Z13 billion. The first stage of the general old-age pension reform has been in progress since 1 January. It is estimated that the cost of this reform will amount to Z62 billion this year. It was foreseen in this year's plan that expenditure on social benefits would total Z745 billion and would be 19 percent more than last year.

The next chapter, entitled "The Population's Living Conditions," contains information on housing construction. In the first half of this year housing construction enterprises handed over 58,700 new apartments, 10,000 more than during the same period last year. Fifty-one percent of the socialized housing construction plan has been realized, which enables the optimistic forecast to be made that the annual target of 115,000 apartments will be met.

Activities concerning health care are also recalled. The production and supply of drugs was raised by 6 percent, and supplies of sanitary articles were increased by about 20 percent. Clear progress has been achieved in the construction of hospitals. Despite the difficult economic situation, about 3 million people had guaranteed places during vacations last year. It is foreseen this year that 2.8 million people will take vacations at home and abroad, and that 2.3 million children and adolescents will go to summer camp, 110,000 of whom will travel abroad.

The government is also consistently aiming to improve supplies to the market and ease the market difficulties. In the chapter concerning these matters, it is stressed that the barriers with imports and exports are making it impossible to increase the production and supply of industrial market goods, and this can be felt. It was recommended that the production of goods for investment purposes and of those goods whose production involves a high input of energy and materials be restricted. The implementation of the prices policy has served to improve supplies of industrial goods. Retail sales of goods reached Z1,330 billion during the first half of this year, 29.3-percent more than during the same time last year. The good market has improved, with the exception of meat and fish. The increased supply of market goods is making it possible to gradually eliminate rationing.

The last chapter of the report is devoted to "Science, Education, and Culture." From this the reader learns that in March this year the Polish Academy of Sciences prepared a report on the state of Polish science, that last year changes were made to the functions of science and the scientific research base, that scientific advisers played a greater part in the activity of the state administration, and that statutes concerning invention projects were amended. Scientific work programs were also checked in order to adapt them to the needs of the economy and culture, with special regard to the need to curb imports and encourage exports.

The Sejm passed a new law on higher education, increasing the level of self-management enjoyed by colleges. A "Teachers' Charter" was also adopted which cost Z17.1 billion to implement last year. A series of activities was undertaken last year aimed at introducing a new system whereby schoolchildren receive free textbooks and schools receive better supplies of teaching materials. The regulations concerning grants to all types of schools were changed, the setting up of kindergartens in rural areas was encouraged, and the network of schools was improved.

The report states that the setting up of the National Culture Council is an important precedent in our social lives. The government is making sure that wide sections of society have access to culture. Book production was increased by one-quarter last year. This year it will increase by another 10 percent. State sponsorship over artistic creativity is active. In the physical culture sphere, as well, the state authorities have eased the difficulties resulting from the country's sociopolitical and economic situation. The government decided to allocate resources to preparing for the Olympic Games in Sarajevo and Los Angeles.

RAKOWSKI PRESENTS DRAFT PRESS LAW TO SEJM 14 JUL

AU201430 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 15 Jul 83 p 4

[Speech by Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski during the 38th session of the Sejm on 14 July concerning the draft law on the Council of Ministers and the "Press Law"]

[Excerpts] On the authority of the chairman of the Council of Ministers I have the honor of presenting to the high chamber, and thus to the opinion of the public as a whole, the circumstances and causes which led the government to prepare and submit two important documents to the Sejm, namely the draft law on the Council of Ministers and the bill entitled "Press Law."

The purpose of presenting the Sejm with the drafts on these two laws exactly at this time is dictated by at least three reasons. The first is defined by the positive factors which have been contributed to by the work of the government of Army General Wojciech Jaruzelski. These facts are the result of the stubborn and consistent implementation of the socialist concept of government based on the principle that all authority, including authority on the government level, performs a service to the people and the workers. The authorities must be strong, efficient, and just in order to perform this service successfully. If even practical deviations from the service nature of the authorities occur at various levels in the management of executive power then let us remember, without making light of these deviations, that a struggle is going on over things that are new and things that mean progress in relation to what was previously regarded as being incorrect or unchanging, a struggle in which the people take part, people with individual characteristics. Conservative attitudes must not be the result of differing programs, but they must stem from personal habits. The crushing experiences which we lived through when the administration was paralyzed by anarchistic pressure from extreme elements is also of significance.

The legal consolidation of the new practices which are already being adapted to the work of the government, which I will take the liberty of referring back to later, will strengthen this way of wielding power, a way which corresponds to the realistic expectations of the public. This is the second reason for authorizing the government to submit the above-mentioned draft laws to the Sejm for debate.

And finally, there is a third reason. The government regards both drafts as being important factors for improving the foundations of a modern and efficiently functioning Polish socialist state. The two drafts are not, therefore, the result of a "legislative frenzy" but rather the product of a careful analysis of reality and its essential needs.

The government proposes that the high chamber examines the draft law on the Council of Ministers and the "Press Law" in the light of the extraordinary changes that have taken place in socioeconomic affairs in recent years, particularly during the past 18 months.

Our aims to set down the legislature for the functioning of the council of Ministers are the results of a general trend to consolidate the role of law and order in our state and our society. The general principles of the Constitution require a more extended or detailed definition of the government's duties, duties which are the result of the government's dependence on the Sejm, as well as determining the extent and ways of implementing the tasks for which it is answerable. The settling of the legal status of the Council of Ministers by law could create an important mechanism that could increase the efficiency of the government's activities and the ways in which it steers the apparatus of the state administration that it controls. Many capable people who are devoted to the idea of serving the citizen work for this apparatus.

The Constitution only defines the basic principles of the organization and the functioning of the government. More detailed regulations concerning the ways in which the Council of Ministers and the Government Presidium work were, until now, included in the legal acts that were set down by the government itself. The great importance of the orderly and efficient functioning of the govenrment promotes the need to establish the legal position of the Council of Ministers. The government is also in favor of finding a clear definition to the council's duties and rights for yet another reason. After all, the recent past has seen the development of many institutions that control the activities of the government, and it is for this reason that the clarity of the extent of the government's rights and duties, as well as its responsibilities is so important.

The draft law on the Council of Ministers, which is being submitted by the government to the Sejm, does not plan any changes in the constitutional records. It adapts the legal foundations of its activities to the demands stemming from the process of democratizing the political system and the economic reform. It answers the need to consolidate the right of the government in all the activities and bodies of the apparatus of the socialist state; it reflects constitutional practice and new lines of action in relation to the Sejm; and it accurately defines the rights and duties of the Council of Ministers, as well as its internal bodies. The aim of the Council of Ministers' activities is and will remain to ensure the development of the socialist state and society, its economy, education, science, and culture, and the protection of citizen's rights, constantly consolidating the sovereignty and independence of the Polish people, as well as their security and peace.

The draft gives closer details of the Council of Ministers' tasks as an implementing body, as well as on its role in determining the policies of the state with which it has been entrusted. This also includes the resolutions concerning the lawmaking, planning, and management duties of the Council of Ministers.

The draft law on the Council of Ministers accurately defines the government's duties in controlling economic processes. Control is essential, and it is not only our experiences that show that the influence of the st te authorities on the economic and its strategic control is an absolute necessity. I must also add that the public will not, after all, release the government from its responsibility for the state of the economy or, in other words, for the supply of basic standard of living necessities. The self-dependence of workers' collectives and the self-government of social and other organizations cannot lead to a situation where people think only of themselves. Self-dependence and self-government cannot disorder the affairs of the economy.

The government's responsibility for controlling economic processes is being implemented more and more by using methods of indirect influence: the application of credit, fiscal, and price mechanisms, as well as concessions and subsidies, priorities on foreign trade, and material supplies. In order to use these mechanisms, it is necessary to harmonize and control their application. This is the subject of the government's tasks and the tasks of its bodies, and requires coordination and supervision.

The draft law emphasizes the joint way in which the government's activities are planned and performed and creates suitable formal guarantees in connection with these activities. A clear definition of the principles of appointing the committees of the Council of Ministers, preparing the principles behind the government's policies in various matters, working on chosen issues, and analyzing the degree to which tasks have been implemented have also been deemed necessary. The government's advisory and consultative bodies can assume the status of all sorts of commissions, councils, and teams. The tasks and the way in which the Government Presidium will function have been mapped out.

The draft bill for the press law has been implemented by the Sejm resolution of 31 July 1981, which reqired the government to prepare regulations for the press law. Discussions on the draft continued for almost the entire 2-year period since the adoption of the above-mentioned resolution. It is the product of not only the academics and lawyers from the Ministry of Justice, but also of the journalistic community. Some 2 years of discussions on a draft law is quite a long period, but one must take into account the fact that it is something new. Several attempts were made during Poland's capitalist era to pass a press law, but each attempt ended in failure. In the end, this rather important part of the contemporary affairs of society was settled by the decree of the president.

The draft bill of the press law plans to give a legal framework to the activities of the press in the socialist system, defines; the restrictions placed on the freedom of speech in the mass media, and creates legal guarantees for the functioning of social opinion in the press. The draft also defines the duties and the powers of the state with regard to the mass media and vice versa. We all know that the press law is a law that is political to the core. Its political intentions are very clearly contained in the draft's general principles that state that in implementing the freedom of speech and the written word the press has three tasks. The first is to disseminate information and opinions that are a feature of the proper development of socialist relations in society, as well as the development of our national science and culture. The second is to implement the principles of openness in public affairs and the control of society, to the negative phenomena of social and economic affairs, to carry out mediatory activities. The third is to enable citizens to take part in social consultations and discussions in making decisions concerning the country's crucial problems.

Among the many detailed decisions made, I would like to draw the high chamber's attention to three key issues. The first projects that all state institutions and some nonstate institutions to a varying degree will be legally obliged to give information to editors and journalists after the Sejm has passed the law. Refusing to give information will, aside from a few exceptions mapped out in the law, be just as punishable as muffling criticism. In the light of the experiences we have been through so far, experiences which have not always been constructive, this point is particularly important. I think we can voice our hopes that a press law which orders institutions to hand over information will have a good influence on managers who treat journalists as intruders. Journalists who move around between various central and local offices and institutions could have a lot to say on this subject. It is also understandable that the draft law should also map out the journalists' duties: for example, the need to convey the truth behind the information they receive.

The second important issue is a proposal to create a press council under the aegis of the chairman of the Council of Ministers, a council which will perform the role of a consultative body which also makes decisions. It is planned that the press council will be concerned with general branch issues and will smooth out any conflicting aims or interests. The mass media, as the draft clearly states, is divided on the basis of the world outlook and programmatic lines which it promotes, etc.

Every ideological or sociopolitical trend which has its own press publication remains autonomous. The press council will not impose a uniform line on the press.

And finally, the third and exceptionally important issue. The draft law states that the programmatic or the political policy line of a given form of mass media determines its political or, respectively, a political leaning. In 1980, and especially in 1981, the first phase of the struggle over this very issue was a great controversy, and then in its second phase became a furious political battle. It was based on the question as to who should map out the programmatic policy line, the editorial team or the contributor to publications. The draft law puts an end to this controversy with a principle that is much more democratic and logical. It is in this way that the mass media expresses the programmatic interests, thoughts, and views of a diversely organized society which is divided into the PZPR, other parties, trade unions, the church, and many different kinds of associations. The idea behind self-governing editorial teams that map out the lines that should be taken by publications, lines which have been promoted by the opposition who in 1981 were in charge of the then Association of Polish Journalists, would have meant that a group of accidentally selected people who do not have the support of a social mandate should apparently and independently -- I say apparently because someone else would have taken charge of the association if they had not -- make decisions on shaping public opinion. These were ideas which testified in their very nature to the great naivety and the equally great immaturity of those who expressed them.

I believe that we cannot examine the legislative activities following 13 December 1981 only in the light of the political battle that was and is still being waged in our country, since we must put these activities in line with the total legislative output of the PPR. The great legal codes, such as the Penal, Civil, Family, and Labor Codes, have taken their final shape here in the Sejm. The continuators of this tradition are the laws adopted in 1982 and 1983. Even if it becomes necessary to amend these codes and laws, then their essence and main substance will remain to create a strong and permanent framework for the rights of the socialist PPR.

PZPR OFFICIAL TRACES ECONOMIC PROGRESS

AU201330 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 18 Jul 83 p 2

[Statement made by Stanislaw Gebala, head of the PZPR Central Committee Economic Department, to PAP correspondent Hanna Grezegorczyk: "Following the Ninth PZPR Congress in 1981 -- Consistent Implementation of Congress Resolutions"]

[Excerpts] The ninth congress resolutions mapped out the main lines of the party's economic policy in order to heave the country out of its economic and sociopolitical crisis.

The implementation of the economic reform is one of the most important congress tasks in the economy. The 18 months of this implementation have proved that the success of the program for overcoming the crisis and creating the foundations for Poland's socioeconomic development was due to the reformed principles of the economy's functioning. Despite a severe economic breakdown and an acute shortage of raw materials, imported goods, and production means, we have been able to eliminate old trite principles, to promote greater independence, to more effectively use cost effectiveness analysis, and to create conditions for the self-management of enterprises. This was a bold decision, but, as time has proved, the only correct one. Convinced that the success of the economic reform is significant not only economically, but also sociopolitically, the party has committed all its organizations to the implementation of the reform.

Analyzing the performance of the economic reform in 1982, the 10th Central Committee plenum decided that it was necessary to modify the individual mechanisms of the reform in order to sort out the price system, to strengthen price control, and to counter unjustified increases in costs and prices. The plenum declared itself for increasing the incentives aimed at boosting production -- mainly market production -- and productivity, at more effectively exploiting the production potential, at conserving all materials, at improving quality, at intensifying the drive of scientific-technological progress, and at more speedily improving the system of material supplies.

In line with the ninth congress resolution, achieving a high effectiveness of economic management is the basic aim of the economic reform. This aim is part and parcel of the efforts to make planning a public affair at all levels and to increase the share of the people, especially of the workers class, in state government and in economic management.

At its 12th plenum the Central Committee decided that the party's consistent policy in promoting workers self-management bodies and in creating -- in line with the seventh Central Committee plenum resolutions -- a proper climate for solutions concerning self-management groups, produced positive results.

The process of launching the activities of self-management groups is continuing. The founding bodies have made decisions to enable such groups to operate in almost all enterprises that are in production. The self-management groups are gradually assuming the role of participants in management and decision-making relating to the functioning of their respective enterprises.

Evaluating the extent to which our economy has been stabilized and has overcome the crisis, no one can deny that the situation has greatly improved. The economic results achieved in 1982 are proof that the slumping tendency in industrial production has been reversed. Industrial production increased in strength each month in 1982.

Despite a number of various difficulties, our economy continues to consistently increase its output. That is why overcoming the crisis is a question of time. The militancy of all our people and every individual citizen will determine how long this time will be.

The slumping tendency in exports has been eliminated. The exports to the two payment areas have increased. In 1982 we achieved a favorable balance of payments with the second payment area as a result of cuts in imports and increases in export. Our economic relations with the USSR and other socialist countries have been intensified. The Soviet loans and raw materials have enabled us to successfully implement our anticrisis program and the tasks of the central annual plan for this year. The crucial changes in the structure of exports and imports -- these changes are advantageous to cooperation within CEMA -- are a positive feature of our foreign trade.

Obvious improvements are occurring in the supplies of staple foods and some consumer goods to the domestic market. The full and timely supply of rationed goods is in principle guaranteed. The reform of retail prices, which was introduced at the beginning of 1982, has been of great importance in improving the market situation.

The party's comprehensive measures with regard to the market have helped to improve its functioning and to reduce the tension in the area of money-market balance. This has enabled us to gradually abolish the rationing of many goods, but the continuing tendency to increase the population's cash incomes in excess of the plan is threatening the improvements already achieved.

Conserving fuels, energy, and raw materials is a task on which the overcoming of our crisis depends. To create favorable conditions for implementing the 1983-85 National Socioeconomic Plan, a number of measures have been proposed in the austerity program. Through a loan and taxation program, the state's fiscal policy also assists activities in enterprises to improve the effectiveness of economic management.

We are implementing the program for rationalizing employment. Employment in the national economy will be reduced by 1985. Because the number of administrative and office workers will be reduced and because these workers will be shifted to production, the enterprises' requirements for manpower will be met in this way.

Employment in the central administration has been greatly cut back as a result of reducing the number of ministries and of carrying out organizational changes.

At its 10th plenum the PZPR Central Committee examined the functioning and development of maritime economy and passed the resolution on the state's maritime policy. This resolution details the policy lines laid down by the ninth congress resolutions. We have set up the maritime commission within the PZPR Central Committee and have drawn up the government schedule for implementing the 10th plenum resolution on maritime policy. Extensive activities are continuing to propagate maritime subjects among our people and to educate them in these subjects.

At its plenums the PZPR Central Committee continues to analyze the implementation of the resolutions passed by the previous plenums. These resolutions contain detailed tasks drawn up in line with the ninth party congress directives. The press continues to consistently publish reports on the implementation of the tasks laid down by the ninth party congress. This statement is a continuation of the principle that our people should be informed about the progress in implementing the ninth party congress resolutions.

GIEREK ATTENDS FORMER COLLEAGUE'S FUNERAL

NC211846 Paris AFP in English 1840 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Warsaw, July 21 (AFP) -- Former First Secretary of the Polish communist party Edward Gierek appeared in public today for the first time since martial law was declared in December 1981. He was seen at the funeral of one of his Politburo companions who fell out of grace at the same time, Jerzy Lukaszewicz, 51, who died on Monday.

Many Varsovians were clearly surprised to see Mr Gierek, who had a heart attack last year, and after the service a number of friends stopped to chat to him. The quiet funeral had almost the air of a family reunion, as mourners included a number of other Politburo figures who had fallen from grace, including former Prime Minister Edward Babiuch.

FRG'S STRAUSS ON PRIVATE VISIT; MEETS OLSZOWSKI

LD212114 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Foreign Minister Stefan Olszowski received the chairman of the West German CSU Party and prime minister of Bavaria, Franz Joseph Strauss, who is staying in Poland on a private visit. They discussed the development of the international situation and mutual relations between Poland and the FRG.

CEAUSESCU CONTINUES ACTIVITIES IN ZAMBIA

Talks With Kaunda

AU210840 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0750 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Lusaka (AGERPRES) 21/7/1983 -- Official talks started in Lusaka between Nicolae Ceausescu, general secretary of the Romanian Communist Party, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and Kenneth David Kaunda, president of the United National Independence Party [UNIP], president of the Republic of Zambia.

The talks are attended for Romania by: Elena Ceausescu, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister; Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs; Vasile Pungan, member of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation; Silviu Curticeanu, member of the CC of the RCP, head of the Chancellery Department of the Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party; Constantin Mitea, member of the CC of the RCP, adviser to the general secretary of the party and president of the republic; Petre Tanasie, director at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Dumitru Nica, charge d'affaires a.i. of Romania in Lusaka.

For Zambia by: Humphrey Mulemba, secretary-general of the United National Independence Party; Grey Zulu, member of the CC of the UNIP, member of Parliament, secretary of state for defence and security; R.C. Kamanga, member of the CC of the UNIP, head of the Political and Legal Committee of the CC of the UNIP; Fines N. Bulawayo, member of the Central Committee for the Lusaka Province; Alex X. Soko, member of the CC of the UNIP, administrative secretary of the party; Lameck K.N. Goma, member of Parliament, minister of foreign affairs; Clement Mwananshiku, member of Parliament, minister of commerce and foreign economic relations; F. Chomba, state councillor, member of Parliament, minister of home affairs; Wilted J. Phiri, Siteke G. Mwale, Milimo Punabantc, special advisers to the president; Gilbert R. Zimba, ambassador of the Republic of Zambia to the Socialist Republic of Romania, other officials.

President Kenneth David Kaunda most cordially welcomed the new visit paid by President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu to Zambia, considering it as a telling expression of the good relations steadily developing between the two parties, countries and peoples, of the mutual wish to further expand those relations imparting to them broad dimensions.

President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the invitation to visit Zambia again, for the hospitable reception extended to him and said he considered it to be an expression of the lasting friendship and solidarity between the two parties, countries and peoples. The Romanian head of state expressed this satisfaction at meeting Kenneth David Kaunda again, at continuing the open, friendly dialogue, and at examining together new possibilities apt to contribute to the more intense promotion of the Romanian-Zambian collaboration and at analysing the complex problems of the current international situation. During this round of talks, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth David Kaunda informed each other about the activity of the two peoples for their independent socioeconomic development. It was considered that Romania's and Zambia's economies, in full progress, offered broad possibilities for the development of an ever more active collaboration and cooperation, especially in the economy and other domains of mutual interest.

The wish was expressed to undertake further actions for the development, in modern forms and upon mutually advantageous bases, of the cooperation in various sections of industrial production, in agriculture, mining, transport and other domains, according to the requirements and socioeconomic development programmes of the two countries. It was considered that a significant role in the attainment of those targets was played by the Romanian-Zambian Intergovernmental Commission of Economic and Technical Cooperation whose activities should be intensified.

It was also agreed that collaboration should be intensified in education, culture, science and personnel training so as to support the two countries' efforts for economic and social progress.

During the talks, the two presidents decided that their countries' relevant ministers should examine, during the visit, concrete modalities of translating into fact the cooperation ventures agreed upon.

By joint agreement, the fact was brought to the fore that the continuous rising and diversification of the relations between Romania and Zambia met the interests of the Romanian and Zambian peoples and contributed to their economic and social progress, to the strengthening of peace, detente and understanding among peoples.

During the talks, views were also exchanged on the major issues of the current international life. Stress was laid on the fact that the cardinal problem of our epoch was the cessation of the arms race, the prevention of war and the safeguarding of peace. Questions were also approached related to the eradication of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order, which emphasis on the direct link between disarmament and development.

The exchange of views on bilateral relations, as well as on aspects of the current international life continues.

The talks proceed in an atmosphere of warm friendship, mutual understanding and esteem.

Meets SWAPO President

AU211855 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1800 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Lusaka (AGERPRES) 21/7/193 -- Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP general secretary, president of Romania, met with Sam Nujoma, president of the South-West Africa People's Organization [SWAPO].

Expressing his particular satisfaction at meeting again with the RCP and Romanian state leader, Sam Nujoma expressed his profound gratitude to the RCP, to Socialist Romania and to Nicolae Ceausescu in particular for the militant solidarity and consistent and full support they have lent to the just fight of the Namibian people, on political, diplomatic, material and moral planes.

President Sam Nujoma stressed the special significance of the visit President Nicolae Ceausescu is paying to countries in Austral Africa, at a crucial time for the obtainance of Namibia's independence for the general struggle for the elimination of colonialism from the African continent, for the liquidation of the policy of apartheid and racism, for the ensurance of all African peoples' right to independence to decide their fate by themselves.

The RCP general secretary reasserted, on this occasion too, the militant solidarity of the Romanian party and state, of the Romanian people with the just cause of the Namibian people, as well as the firm resolve to further support its fight, under the leadership of SWAPO, to overthrow the foreign domination, to attain its aspirations for freedom, independence, social peace and progress. During the talks Nicolae Ceausescu and Sam Nujoma stressed with satisfaction the fine relations of friendship, militant solidarity and collaboration between the RCP and the SWAPO and expressed the joint wish to further develop these relations to the benefit of both parties and peoples, of the cause of national freedom and independence, of international peace and understanding.

President Sam Nujoma informed about the developments in Namibia and the activity SWAPO is carrying on at present to attain the aspiration for freedom and progress of the Namibian people, to conquer its independence and to self-reliantly develop in an independent and unitary homeland.

Nicolae Ceausescu stressed the particular concern of the RCP and of the Romanian state with the critical situation in Austral Africa, which is seriously aggravated by the maintenance of the state of colonial occupation of Namibia by the Pretoria regime, by the obstacles raised in the path of the accomplishment of Namibia's right to independence, by the perpetuation of the policy of racial discrimination and apartheid, as well as by the repeated aggressive acts of the South African authorities against neighbor African independent states, which endanger more and more the security and peace of the African Continent and the world over.

During the talks Nicolae Ceausescu and Sam Nujoma agreed to have another interview in Bucharest, this year, in autumn, to discuss at length the questions related to the obtainance of Namibia's independence as fast as possible.

In this context they considered that at present, more than ever before all progressive, democratic and anti-imperialist forces ought to step up their efforts both nationally and internationally to ensure the success of the just fight of the Namibian people as fast as possible, for the creation of a really free and independent Namibia. At the same time, emphasis was placed on the significance of using political, diplomatic means, negotiations included, and armed fight to achieve the aspirations at freedom, justice and progress of the Namibian people, of other peoples in Austral Africa.

Stress was also laid on the contribution the Organization for Africa Unity, the Non-Aligned Movement, the UN Council on Namibia, of which Romania is a member -- could make to the cause of the national liberation of the Namibian people. At the same time, the importance was assessed of the intensification of the efforts of the UN General Assembly and of the Security Council for speeding up Namibia's access to independence.

Just as the previous interviews, the interview in Lusaka passed in a warm, friendly atmosphere.

The interview was attended by Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs.

Riudja Kaakunga, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SWAPO, administrative assistance secretary, and Aaron Musnimba, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the SWAPO, representative chief of the organization in Zambia, were present.

Ends Talks With Kaunda

AU211950 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1908 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Lusaka (AGERPRES) 21/07/1983 -- The official talks between the presidents of Romania and Zambia, Nicolae Ceausescu and Kenneth Kaunda, came to an end on July(?21). In this round of talks they further analyzed the modalities and ways of promoting in concrete forms the economic collaboration and cooperation in a series of domains of mutual interest.

It was established that the economic ministries and bodies in the two countries should continue the consultations for the materialization of the summit agreements, for the further deepening of the Romanian-Zambian collaboration in the economic, technological, scientific, cultural and other fields.

Expressing satisfaction at the results of the visit, the two presidents expressed their confidence that their meeting and talks would mark a new important moment in the development of traditional Romanian-Zambian relations of friendship.

Signs Documents in Lusaka

AU211952 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1912 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Lusaka (AGERPRES) 21/07/1983 -- On July 21, during a ceremony in Lusaka, Presidents Nicolae Ceausescu of Romania and Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia signed a joint declaration.

Elena Ceausescu and the other Romanian officials, as also host-country officials participated.

During the same ceremony Gheorghe Oprea, member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, first deputy prime minister and Henry Mebeelo, member of Parliament, minister of the National Commission for Development Planning, signed an aide-memoire carrying the understandings reached in view of further development and intensification of the trade and economic cooperation between Romania and Zambia.

Stefan Andrei, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP, minister of foreign affairs, and Lameck L.N. Goma, member of Parliament, minister of foreign affairs of Zambia, signed a convention for avoiding double taxation on incomes and an agreement concerning cooperation in the field of civil air transportation.

Exchanges Toasts With Kaunda

AU211953 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1915 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Lusaka (AGERPRES) 21/7/1983 -- An official dinner was given by President Kenneth David Kaunda and Betty Kaunda on July 21, for President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu.

The dinner was attended by high Romanian and Zambian officials.

During the dinner, the two presidents proposed toasts. The dinner proceeded in an atmosphere of warm friendship.

JOINT ROMANIAN-ZAMBIAN DECLARATION ISSUED

AU211951 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 21 Jul 83

["Fruitful Results of Romanian-Zambian Summit Dialogue" -- AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest AGERPRES 21/07/1983 -- The heads of state of Romania and Zambia expressed their determination to work for the development and intensification of the Romanian-Zambian relations in various domains, the documents signed in Lusaka being meant, as stressed in the Joint Declaration which is signed by Presidents Nicolae Ceasescu and Dr Kenneth David Kaunda, to co-tribute to the promotion of the relations of collaboration between the two countries. It is considered that Romania and Zambia avail of the necessary economic potential for an increased economic cooperation, especially in agriculture, industry, geology, mining.

Expressing the two heads of state's profound worry about the unprecedented scope and rate of the arms race, the joint declaration stresses the opinion of both parties that under the circumstances the key to ensuring the peace, security and international collaboration is the endorsement of firm resolutions conducive to the application of effective and substantive measures of disarmament, nuclear above all. In this frame, they consider as very urgent the reaching of an agreement on banning the emplacement of new medium-range missiles in Europe, the achievement of understanding on banning the use of nuclear weapons, the cessation of production and the gradual reduction of the stockpiles in existence down to the complete liquidation of these weapons, the cutting down of the expenditures on military bases and the withdrawal of all foreign troops from the territories of other states, the organization of denuclearized zones and zones of peace in various parts of the world, the abolition of the military blocs.

Expressing the two presidents' confidence that the OAU would keep playing an ever more important role especially in the strengthening and consolidation of the African unity and solidarity, in ensuring peace and security in Africa, the joint declaration reiterates both parties' support to the Namibian people's struggle for freedom and indep ndence under the SWAPO leadership. The two heads of state exhort all progressive forces in the world to give full support to the Namibian people.

The two presidents condemn the policy of apartheid and racial discrimination pursued by the regime in South Africa, as well as the aggressive acts and the attempts of that regime to cause disruption in neighbour countries.

In connection with the Middle East, Presidents Ceausescu and Kaunda reiterated their full solidarity with the Palestinian people's right struggle under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative, and consider that the settlement of the Palestinian issue is of fundamental importance for the settlement of the situation in the region. They declared for the Israeli troops' unconditional withdrawal from Lebanon, for the ensuring of Lebanon's independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. Likewise, the presidents of Romania and Zambia declared for the undelayed cessation of hostilities between Iran and Iraq, for the peaceful settlement of the issues in the non-aligned countries.

In another sequence of ideas, the two heads of state favour the taking of measures on an international plane in view of improvement of the world economic situation, considering as very important in this respect the deepening of the economic cooperation between the developing countries, between the nonaligned countries, and the strengthening of their unity and solidarity. They consider as imperatively necessary the holding of consultations between the developing countries and establishing a joint strategy for the global negotiations with the developed countries.

Zambian Media Coverage

For Lusaka radio coverage of the visit to Zambia by President Nicolae Ceausescu, see the Middle East and Africa DAILY REPORT for 21 July and subsequent issues.

CEAUSESCU CONGRATULATES MARKOVIC ON ELECTION

AU061540 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 1 Jul 83 p 6

[Text] To Comrade Dragoslav Markovic, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee:

On the occasion of your election as president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, I want to convey to you, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee and on my own behalf, warm congratulations and best wishes for success in fulfilling your highly responsible mission and in implementing the objectives established by the 12th LCY Congress on building the socialist society in neighborly and friendly Yugoslavia.

I want to express my conviction that the relations of close friendship and cooperation established between the RCP and the LCY will continuously develop for the benefit of the Romanian and Yugoslav peoples and in the interests of the cause of socialism, detente, international understanding and cooperation, and security and peace in the world.

Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general

RIBICIC ON NEED FOR RADICAL CHANGES IN LCY WORK

LCY Role in Stabilization

LD171547 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0810 GMT 17 Jul 83

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG) -- Individuals seeking to lay the blame for our whole development on erroneous investment policy in the past are making two mistakes, said Mitja Ribicic, member of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, in an interview with BORBA. The first mistake is that of agreeing with the thesis of the developed countries, which is that the chief causes for the world economic crisis are the erroneous policy of the underdeveloped and developing countries and their excessive indebtedness.

The second mistake is that a factory that was profitable when credits were obtained on favorable conditions is, in present conditions, no longer so today. Looking where to lay the blame for these changes would be an extremely fruitless task.

We are to blame for the fact, Ribicic went on, that we did not turn around in good time in response to the great changes in the world, especially after the first and second oil crises. That Yugoslavia, as a moderately developed country, was late in adapting to this newly-arisen situation in the world economy and in modifying its own stabilization program, is our greatest weakness, and it is here that the responsibility of the leadership and others for the present crisis lies.

And it is here, too, Ribicic went on, that there is a basic class, political, and economic conflict in our country with conservatism, autarchy, voluntarism, and the thesis on socialization of all problems, a primitive thesis and practice of "I do what I like in the way I like, and society should acknowledge that that is what I do best, and should pay me for it..."

The League of Communists, Ribicic went on to emphasize, does not act in the delegate system, in the SAWP, in the working class, and the basic organization of associated labor as a vanguard force of the mass movement for stabilization. Everyone talks about stabilization, but there is no differentiation made as to the way in which people regard stabilization, whether they implement it or behave contrary to its goals.

Unless the ties with managerial structures and forums are decisively broken off, unless a change is made in this, then the organization or organ of the League of Communists that acts in this way will perish along with these with whom its leadership forms a "personal union." This makes necessary a radical about-face in the work and operation of the League of Communists and in the conduct of every Communist, especially at a moment when we are faced with a profound economic and social reform on the basis of the stabilization program.

Of course, Ribicic went on, this will not proceed without ideological misunderstandings, conflict, and even opposition on the part of all those forces that will lose their present position, power and privilege by the changes in society and in the League of Communists itself. The League of Communists must become the support and backbone of those forces, which will surely often be in the minority, that will make the breakthroughs and pull us out of the present crisis. There will be opposition on the part of the bureaucracy, which has had a vital influence on the conditions of economic activity, on the part of those who had a formal and informal role in making decisions on investments in certain aktivs, and also on the part of the technocrats, who knew only how to buy a foreign license, and not always in the best way, at that.

I think that a great change will come about, too, in the method of political work. Plans will originate in a different way. They will have to be ratified by the logic of economic and market trends.

Noting that we usually bandy slogans about and then do nothing, Ribicic said: The important thing is that the state of affairs should be changed, not that people complain. For Communists it is the worst thing when they complain and do nothing.

Every stage of the revolution creates a new moral vision and image of the fighter, Ribicic went on. In the armed revolution, this was heroism and sacrifice. Immediately after, the image was that of the fighter for renewal of the country. In 1948, it was the image of the fighter defending the achievements of our revolution. So there has always been some vision in existence. Then we started to perceive the causes of bureaucratism and achieved certain results in the struggle against it, then against false liberalism and against all that we designated at the fourth plenum as the policy of the firm hand that takes no account of the masses. We built a system of self-managing democracy and established the vision that man is the subject and that he is at the center of our program.

At this present stage of our revolution, too, it is necessary to seek out the moral value of what is new, which will stimulate the great majority of people, those who live from labor, to fight for economic stabilization. Here we must explain a few things: first of all, what socialism is. Is it socialization of debts and the covering of losses that have arisen through negligence and sloppiness, or is it solidarity to pull through organizations that have not proved themselves on the market?

We must reckon more with placing the proper value upon real labor, creativity, and knowledge, Ribicic stressed. If we make a turnabout there, then what is parasitic and what is human will be easily seen. The radicalist view that everything that people have is stolen, is erroneous. A standard is our goal: The people live better from their labor. This is the meaning of freedom. No restrictions or pressures are needed here. Of course, black-marketeering and getting rich without working, and various other tricks must be the target of strict sanctions and measures. We must sharpen up action here.

We are going into a new period of struggle for stabilization and struggle for reform, in which Marxist answers are sought for some new issues these challenges impose the introduction of a number of new, more modern forms of conducting cadre policy at the top levels of the federation.

And not only there. We should be able to carry out a number of cadre changes in mid-term. There are two things here: the 1-year mandate for all leading posts, but no changes at all during a 4-year mandate. Is it not better to have the opportunity for changes to be carried out in mid-term, rather than us all barricading ourselves in from one mandate to the other? It is certain that the first would be a better solution, Mitja Ribicic said in an interview with BORBA, which the newspaper will publish tomorrow.

LCY Cadre Policy Interview

AU201215 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Jul 83 p 3

[Interview with Mitja Ribicic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, granted to BORBA editors Slobodan Vujica and Ivan Torov -- place and date not given]

[Excerpt] [Unidentified reporter] For 1 year you were president of the Presidium, a collective organ, or the first among equals. It is obvious that the Presidium is more and more frequently holding discussions on many important problems. Nonetheless, views exist that certain discussions in the Presidium, as well as in the Central Committee, do not lead to an end, but rather that everyone puts forward "his own" opinions and that things are left at that. One speaks of bad compromises...

[Ribicic] This Presidium, and also the Central Committee, express the state of and the cadre policy in the LC between the 11th and the 12th LCY Congresses. Many factors have influenced this. There was the illness and death of Tito, a man who had a special importance and played a special role. There have been discussions about the 1-year term of office and collective leadership so as to prevent the phenomena of leadership and certain personifications in the federation. The basic thing was to prevent the appearance of a new Tito because he was, in fact, unique.

In the period betwen the two congresses the republics and provinces expressed very strongly their interest in being present in the federation not only as a factor of Yugoslavia, of a Yugoslav synthesis, but also as a factor which ensures the existing relationship of forces in a republic or province itself and its position within the federation. And all this reflected on the work of the Presidium, as well as on that of other institutions in the federation.

There was also much underrating of economic problems and difficulties, as well as insufficient realization of where the causes of our misfortunes lay and the ways of overcoming them. Under such conditions we wanted to develop as much as possible the work of the Presidium and the Central Committee as collective organs which encourage discussions and the achievement of this Yugoslav synthesis.

We are now entering a new period of struggle for stabilization and a struggle for reform in which Marxist answers are being sought for certain new problems and challenges, and this imposes the introduction of certain new, more contemporary forms of pursuing the cadre policy in the federal leadership. And not only in this leadership. We should be able to carry out certain cadre changes in motion [hod]. There are two things involved: a 1-year term of office for all leading posts, and no changes in the course of a 4-year term of office. Is it not a better idea to carry out changes in motion, than to barricade ourselves from one term of office to another? This first solution would certainly be a better solution.

Therefore, great changes are indispensable everywhere: profound reforms in accordance with the adopted policy that will suit the character of our community. The LC is responsible before society and the public for implementing this policy and these changes. The LC must wage a struggle so that its positions are adopted in society and that they become the basis for mobilizing the broadest masses for implementing the LC policy, primarily the stabilization policy. We must oppose the frequent tendency that whenever we begin to resolve the greatest problems a "case" comes back as a counterblow in an attempt to divert the party action from the main track to a secondary track, to things which cannot be in the center of the LCY struggle.

CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING UNDERDEVELOPED REGIONS

AU201559 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Jul 83 p 1

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 18 Jul -- The original time limits for adopting the criteria and indicators, according to which the level of development, or rather the level of underdevelopment, of the republics and Kosovo would be determined, were exceeded long ago, and not only by months, but by several years. Even all final time limits have been exceeded.

Today's discussion at a joint session of the Federal Council for the Social System and the Federal Council for Economic Development and Economic Policy represents -- it appears -- a certain step forward in bringing positions closer, although there will still be rather many long-lasting, professional, and sociopolitical debates, as well as coordination of views in these councils and in other pertinent and responsible bodies on how to implement the policy of more rapidly developing underdeveloped regions.

From the long and exhaustive discussion at this session, which will also very likely continue tomorrow, it appears that there is more or less no dilemma in the fact that the development of production forces and the effects of their utilization should be the two basic criteria from which the level of underdevelopment of certain regions in the country from 1985 onward will be calculated. According to all indications, the three basic criteria should again serve as the basic indicators: value of the fixed assets at cost per capita of the population able to work; employment (the number of employed per 1,000 people capable of work; and social product, also per inhabitant able to work.

What is least known now is what should be the value of the Yugoslav average according to which a region would continue to be counted within the underdeveloped regions for a longer or "transitional" period, or according to which it could immediately be excluded from these.

[The following passage in uppercase appears boxed within the body of the report and is published in boldface]

UNDEVELOPED COMMUNES

THE NUMBER OF UNDEVELOPED COMMUNES HAS BEEN MUCH REDUCED THROUGHOUT THE COUNTRY DURING THE PAST 13 YEARS. IN 1970, THERE WERE 205 SUCH COMMUNES IN YUGOSLAVIA. NOW THERE ARE 177.

IN VOJVODINA, IN FACT, THERE IS NO LONGER ANY UNDEVELOPED COMMUNE. IN SLOVENIA THERE IS ONE SUCH COMMUNE, HAVING 17,000 INHABITANTS. IN CROTIA THERE ARE 16 SUCH COMMUNES. SOME 433,000 PEOPLE LIVE IN THESE COMMUNES. HOWEVER, IN SERBIA, NOT COUNTING THE TWO PROVINCES, THERE ARE AS MANY AS 54 UNDEVELOPED COMMUNES IN WHICH SOME 1.5 MILLION PEOPLE LIVE.

SUNDIC PREVIEWS MOJSOV WORKING VISIT TO FRG

LD212144 Zagreb Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Our political commentary is devoted to the visit Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will pay to the FRG on 24 and 25 July. Lazar Mojsov is going to the FRG for a 2-day working visit at the invitation of Hans-Dietrich Genscher, vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs. Milika Sundic says:

[Sundic] The talks that Lazar Mojsov, federal secretary for foreign affairs, will hold during his 2-day working visit to the FRG with Hans-Dietrich Genscher, minister of foreign affairs, will deal primarily with the conditions and developments in Europe and bilateral cooperation. Both sides are equally interested in such a dialogue. Relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG have developed very successfully over the years, especially in the economic field. The change of government in Bonn, where Hans-Dietrich Genscher again occupies the office of vice chancellor and minister of foreign affairs, after the Liberals broke off cooperation with the Social Democrats, does not seem to us to have in any way affected the FRG's readiness to develop and promote bilateral cooperation with Yugoslavia. The FRG holds in high esteem the role which Yugoslavia is playing on the international scene and is interested in the efforts being made by Yugoslavia in the direction of economic stabilization.

The new West German Government, headed by Chancellor Helmut Kohl, has been very active over the past weeks, and all the signs are that it will continue to do so. Particularly noteworthy is its role in the field of relations between Moscow and Washington and its involvement in Europe. Though one of the United State's most faithful allies, the FRG is at the same time an advocate of a relaxation of tension in relations between Washington and Moscow. When he visited Washington recently to brief President Reagan on the course and outcome of the Kohl-Andropov talks, Hans-Dietrich Genscher advocated a more elastic approach by the United States at the Geneva talks on Euromissiles and on the limiting of strategic nuclear arms. Genscher also suggested to the U.S. President that he consider the possibility of a meeting with Yuriy Andropov and that the United States accept the text of the final document of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe. It is true that Moscow dissociated itself from his visit to Washington or, in other words, from certain statements made by Hans-Dietrich Genscher on that occasion, but it did not deny the importance of the visit to Washington as a whole.

Proceeding from the fact that the Madrid Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe has been brought to a successful conclusion, to which nonaligned countries contributed the most, Lazar Mojsov and Hans-Dietrich Genscher will exchange views on questions of European cooperation and on possibilities for relaxing tension between East and West.

Yugoslavia and the FRG share the view that the preservation of peace in Europe is an essential prerequisite for the relaxation of international tension in the world and that cooperation on an equal footing between the two countries has an important role to play in this connection. It goes without saying that Yugoslavia and the FRG have different views on the causes of the existing tension in Europe and in the world. However, the example of Yugoslav-West German relations makes it more than obvious that countries with different social systems and different international positions can also cooperate successfully with each other.

Relations between Yugoslavia and the FRG are deeply influenced by the numbers and position of our workers doing temporary work in the Federal Republic. Yugoslavia hopes that economic troubles, which have not spared even the FRG, will not be resolved to the detriment of our workers. Promises to this effect do exist, and it should be believed that the government in Bonn will honor them scrupulously.

LEADERS' GREETINGS TO PPR ON NATIONAL DAY

Markovic Greets Jaruzelski

LD210947 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0935 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Polish People's Republic, Dragoslav Markovic, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium has sent a telegram on behalf of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and on his own behalf to Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, with sincere greetings and best wishes for the further development of the country and the prosperity of the working people and the friendly nation of Poland.

The telegram stresses the conviction that relations and cooperation between the LCY and PZPR and between our two socialist countries will continue to develop successfully in the interests of the nations of the SFRY and the Polish People's Republic, international cooperation on an equal footing, peace, and socialism.

Planinc Greets Jaruzelski

LD210927 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0939 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- On the occasion of the national holiday of the Polish People's Republic, Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, has sent Wojciech Jaruzelski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, and the Council of Ministers of the Polish Peoples Republic, a telegram on behalf of the Federal Executive Council and on her own behalf with sincere greetings and best wishes for further success and new creative achievements by the friendly Polish people.

The telegram stresses the firm conviction that friendly relations and fruitful cooperation between the SFRY and the Polish People's Republic will continue to develop successfully in the interests of our two countries' peoples, socialism, peace, and understanding in the world.

Spiljak Greets Jablonski

LD210954 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0937 GMT 21 Jul 83

[Text] Belgrade, 21 Jul (TANJUG) -- On behalf of the SFRY Presidency, Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidency, has sent a telegram to Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Council of State of the Polish People's Republic, on the occasion of Poland's national holiday, with sincere greetings and best wishes for the all-round progress of the friendly Polish nation in the socialist construction of the country and for the further successful development of the traditionally friendly relations and cooperation between the SFRY and the Polish People's Republic.